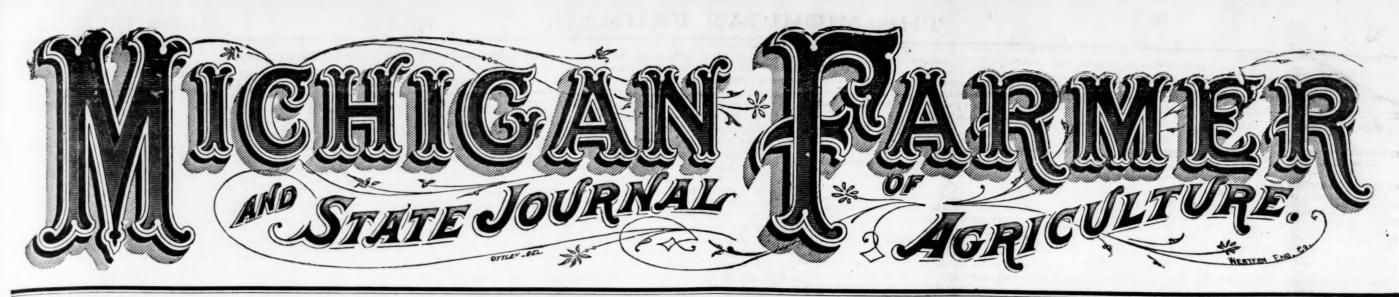
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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

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Agricultural.

SHORTHORNS AS MILKERS-FER-TILIZERS.

CATO, Mich., June 8, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you please answer the following rutabagas? and if suc i is the case mention some of the best kinds.

Yours respectfully, S. J. YOUNGMAN.

Tus Bates families are generally regarded en used to improve nearly all other famies there is really little difference in this orn can be formed into a good dairy Take the Phoenix family, with which Mr. Geo. W. Phillips, of Romeo, has o long been identified, and a poor milker is musual. But we do not know a herd in the State where some of the animals are not extra good milkers, and all families are represented. In selecting dairy animals, herefore, no attention need be paid to famis. See that the dam of the sire was a good also, and you will have no trouble in getting

As to commercial fertilizers for rutabagas and mangolds, whether they would pay or not ay in many instances, and are superior resh stable manure for all root crops. but a good compost, or well rotted stable ure, will be found very beneficial. We nk it a mistake to use fresh stable maare on root crops, because while a great rowth can be got from it they are never of ch good quality as those grown from well ted or composted manures, or commercial izers. Of the latter the Homestead rphosphate, manufactured in Detroit, or Northwestern, manufactured at Chicago, be found as good as any.

SHEEP SHEARINGS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

The sheep-breeders and wool-growers of oston, Ionia Co., held a public shearing on Wednesday, May 25th, at Mr. Robert Vick-

					_	S
Names of Owners.	Age, y'rs.	Lengthof Staple.	Diameter of Fibre.	Weight	Fleece.	1
Rams.	-		-	-		1
T&E F Cilley	5	21/2	1- 88	1 19	08	1
do	. 1	314	1-14	5.17	12	l °
Hotchkiss	3		1- 60		04	8
	4		1-122		08	1
do de	1		1-161		08	
lugh S Vounce (Chamber	1		1-145		04	ł
dugh S Young (Shropshire)	2		1- 55	9,8	04	9
T&E F Cilley	8	93/	1-138	5 10	08	1
do			1-132		00	8
reorge Story			1- 97		08	li
do	1 3	3	1-107	7 10	03	1
C Freeman	8		1-132		08	1

The Shropshire ram weighed 161 lbs., as lid also the Hotchkiss ram, they being the heaviest sheep shown. Owing to a lack of shearers the sheep present were not all shorn, among which were two fine ewes owned by A. P. Bu t; the Messrs. Cilley and P. C. Freeman had three or four fine by another year an association will be or. ganized. Mr. Carl English, a graduate of the Agricultural College, a chemist and an expert with the microscope, determined the fineness of the fiber of the fleeces shorn.

SUBSCRIBER. naw City, \$110. ROBERT DOUGLAS, of Illinois, says the osage ange is not to be compared to the Catalpa | Percy Brown, Vernon, \$90.

THE DURHAMS AND HOLSTEIN- 49463, out of Orsey as above, Perry Brown, gone to seed so much the better. I have FRIESIANS AS DAIRY CATTLE.

From our Paris Correspondent.

Since twenty years the controversy exists respecting the comparative merits of the Durham and the Dutch cows, for dairy purposes. The conc usions arrived at in 1869, by Drs. Lehmann and Petermann, at the experimental farm station of Pommritz, in Saxony, are as true and as applicable today, as then. In dairy industries, two interests are in play, the productiveness of butter and cheese, and the selling of the milk, fresh. These necessarily involve the question of the composition of milk. The latter is now accurately known.

The Pommritz experiment was made upon nine Dutch, and nine Durham cows, selected out of a herd of 60 head of cattle. The animals were respectively aged six to eight years, and had had calves at different re jods. The eighteen cows experimented up in were lodged in the same shed, and fed on exactly the same condition. The winter dietary extended over 227 days, and consisted of 44 lbs. of mangolds; 214 lbs. of oil cake; the same quantity of brin; 51/2 lbs. of hay, and 10 lbs. of chaffed straw. In summer, cut clover and 31/4 lbs. of bran, as in German cow sheds; the supply of salt and water was unlimited.

Pending the 365 days, the average total yield of milk per Durham, was 657 gallons; per Dutch, 778. In other words, the proportion was 110 to 118. Respecting the composition of the milk, one litre (1% pint) of that of the Durham contained 40 grammes (11/4 oz) of fatty matter, 36 grammes of caseine and 51 grammes of sugar; whilst the proportions of these matters in the same quantity of the milk of the Dutch cows, was 33, 34 and 48 grammes, respectively. Conclusion, when the object is to sell the milk fresh, the Dutch cow is incontestably to be preferred—that which practice confirms. The difference may not be so pecuniarily great, when the plan spreads

of purchasing milk by analysis. nercial fertilizers on mangolds and Now the difference would be only apparent, when in both cases, the milk was to be converted into butter and cheese. Estimating sthe best milkers; but as Bates bulls have duced by the Du'ch cow, the latter will be quantity of seed; the richer the soil the those other factors which affect the value of stock-precocity and aptitude for fattening.

----SALE OF SHORTHORNS.

The Barnes Brothers, of Byron, Close out

The sale of the Shorthorn herd of L. W. & O. Barnes, of Byron, on Wednesday last, milker, and the dam of the animal selected drew together a large number of cattle breeders and farmers, although the weather was anything but favorable. It was rainy, unseasonably cold, and muddy. This undoubtedly had a bad influence on prices, and ands upon circumstances. They certainly we only wonder, under the discouraging circumstances, that the stock sold as well as it did. Mr. J. A. Mann did the selling, and he never did better work. The cattle were looking well, a very even, thrifty lot, and a credit to their breeders. Considering it was the entire lot they had, it spoke highly for the Barnes Brothers, for there was not a single cull or one out of condition. We were sorry to see them go out of Shorthorns, they considered that sheep and hogs, in the breeding of which they have established a reputation second to none in the State, were all they could give the requisite attention to.

Around the ring were many well known breeders, such as John Lessiter, J. H. Ellinwood and A. J. Leland, of Oakland Co., S. H. Burnett, J. W. Hibbard, C. Hibbard, J. E. Gilmore, Geo. B. Cook, A. Parmenter, ery's, South Boston, of which the following Perry Brown, M. Mikan, I. L. Mills, A. Chaffee, P. B. Reynolds and F. Braden, of Shiawassee, W. E. Boyden, of Washtenaw, Wm. Fishbeck & Son, of Livingston, and Mr. Greer, of Gratiot. From the Saginaw Valley came quite a delegation, consisting of Thomas Merrill, A. P. Bliss, E. G. Rust, Judge Moore, Norman L. Miller, and B. and J. Godkin. These Saginaw men always mean business, and from the purchases they have been making lately, the Saginaws should be able to make a showing against any other part of the State. The following is a summary of the animals sold, purchasers, and price paid for each:

FEMALES. Rowena of Hamburg, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115, out of Rowena 14th by Oxford Argyle 20534, a Pomona, Perry Brown,

Ver...on, \$80. Pomona Belle, calt from above by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, Thos. Merrill, Sag-

inaw, \$45. Rosette 7th, by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, and out of Rosette 4th by Duke Constance cimens of Merinos not shorn. It is hoped 22627, a Rose of Sharon, Geo. B. Clark, Vernon, \$105.

Pomona Rose, by Duke of Crow Farm 38332, out of Rowena 10th by Clark's Duke 6340, P. B. Reynolds, Owosso, \$130. Rosette 8th, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, out of Rosette 4th by Duke Constance 22627, a Rose of Sharon, E. G. Rust, Sagi-

Orsey, by Lord Raspberry 2d 48633, out of Flossy by Colonel 34790, a Victoria,

Vernon, \$70. Ro ette 6th, by Lord Barrington 2d 30115,

out of Rosette 4th, as above, a Rose of Sharon, Judge Moore, Saginaw, \$120. Rosette 9th, out of Rosette 6th, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, a Rose of Sharon, A. P. Bliss. East Saginaw, \$100. Rosette 10th, full sister to Rosette 9th.

Thos. Merrill, Saginaw, \$80. Rosette 4th, by Duke Constance 22627, out of Rosette 2d by Thornedale Duke If it stands a week before drawing in small 13298, a Rose of Sharon, J. F. Barnes,

Byron, \$85. Viola 8th, by Duke of Dunreath 59415,

Vanquish Airdrie 2d 48463, by Duke of Dover 35045, out of Oxford Vanquish 9th by 23d Duke of Airdrie 19393, an Oxford Vanquish, Norman L. Miller, Saginaw,

Barrington 2d 30115, a Pomona, J. Greer, Itha a, 8105. Victoria Lad, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, out of Orsey by Lord Raspberry 2d

48633, a Victoria, John Schneider, Fowler-Young Mary Duke, by Renick Wild Eyes

64189, out of Viola 6th by Duke of Dun-reath 59415, a Young Mary, A. Parmenter, Vernon, \$60. Sharon Duke, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, out of Rosette 4th by Duke Constance 22627, a Rose of Sharon, B. & J.

Godkin, Bay City, \$100. There was not an animal sold up to its value. Some of the heifers were not only good, but extra fine specimens of the breed. and the purchasers got them at half price.

SUMMER FALLOWS AND SEED WHEAT.

At the last meeting of the West Michigan Farmers' Club, on the 24th ult, the subject for discussion was the expediency of summer fallowing for wheat. From the report of the Grand Rapids Eagle we clip the following expressions of opinion by certain of the members:

Mr. Thorington-I have usually been queries through your valuable paper: 1st.—
Mention some of the best families of milkers of the Shorthorns. 2nd.—Will it pay to use of the Shorthorn 2nd.—Will it pay to use of the Shortho plow for wheat as soon as I can after plant ing and sheep washing. I want my ground fitted by from the 1st to the 10th of Septemaccording to the relative analytical richness | ber and sown so as to get a start sufficiently of the milk of both races, and keeping in to insure a strong fall growth. I sow 11/2 mind the superior quantity of milk pro- bushels per acre and have experimented on found in the course of the twelvemonth, to more seed I sow to the acre. A change of of wheat to the acre and have had eighty bushels of oats. I take great care in preparing my land by thorough culture after plowing. I spread rotted manure over my wheat ground and work it in; this greatly benefits my wheat and my seeding. My barnyards are large and I favor this way of applying manure as a top dressing. I have used plaster, but have not been able to see

> the benefit. The President-Have you ever tried turn ig under a clover crop in the fall? Mr. Thorit g on-I have no faith in any

thing but a summer fallow. W. W. Johnson-Brother Thorington is an old fogy; he is sticking to the old plan of a summer fallow. The cultivation he recommends is first-rate. My farm is not large enough to raise wheat, but my neighbors do not summer fallow. I want a crop every year. A piece of wheat following oats, drilled in, is a splendid piece, and it promises a large crop. It seems to me two cents per bushel more than for Clawson crops are better than one. Our professors, who are experimenting, claim three-quarbecause they had proved their ability to ters bushel seed to the acre, and on firstbreed and care for them successfully; but rate land less seed instead of more. I think to raise peas and then wheat is good farming.

Mr. Thorington—If summer fallowing or not could be settled it would be well for all of us. Summer fallowing keeps up my farm. Other plans impoverish it. This is important to me. The why and the where- the same variety. fore 1 do not understand and do not attempt to discuss. The facts, I think, I know.

The President-Do we favor letting land remain idle to increase its fertility? Does land grow richer by barren exposure?

Mr. Thorington-The fact is, summer fal lowing always brings a good crop, if it is well done; good fallowing insures a good crop; tillage is good, and rest is good for land.

The President-Some think naked land is impoverished; others differ; to get at the truth is important. We should try and find out where this fertility comes from. I think as so much of our crop comes from the atmosphere, we should never have a fallow, but always a growing crop on the land

W. W. Johnson-I favor facts. It is proved in some sections that land is impoverished by lying idle. I believe a crop of corn once in two years would give a larger crop in one year, but much less for about theories of how those things come about. It seems to me more profit from two crops than one.

E. U. Knapp-I don't believe any man can get a living raising wheat by summer fallowing. If you can raise a crop every year you can afford to raise it. I would summer fallow where the land is very foul. summer fallow where the land is very foul.

I have not summer fallowed in years. If
wet enough I turn under clover a week betoo cowing wheat and if the clover has

of milk per day, and makes 1½ pounds of
butter per day. Who has a better cow than Victoria Lass, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d fore sowing wheat, and if the clover has this?

got as high as forty-five bushels to the acre on the entire field. I sow after corn. I sometimes cut corn and sow a strip and set corn as cut on the seeded ground. I sometimes set small shocks, and, binding very well, load it on trucks and draw off. After

handled more easily. I keep stock enough out of Viola 5th by 4th Duke of Winfield 8048, a Young Mary, P. Brown, Vernon, Mr. E. L. Briggs—My sucess has been Mr. E. L. Briggs-My sucess has been in summer fallow. I think I can fit a cornfield well for wheat, but the moving of corn is so great a job I do not sow it. I don't good. believe any farmer can profitably raise wheat at 80 cents. To plow a clover sod late and sow it does very well if you have not as Airdrie Duke, by Vanquish Airdrie 2d 49463, out of Rowena of Hamburg by Lord much June grass as clover sod; if you have, you have only cultivated your June grass. Whether land is enriched by carefully sum-

mer fallowing I don't know. I suppose it is, but I do not know how or why. Mr. R. C. Sessions-My first way to raise wheat was to plow three times, always twice. You cannot make your land too mellow. Now, I only plow once and think it an improvement. I plow once and cultivate, sow wheat and seed down. I broke my rule once, by wheat after wheat. My second crop was thirty bushels; my third was a failure, the insects took it-that cured me. My rule is wheat on clover summer fallow-then take off a second crop of wheat and seed down again-then one or two crops of clover, two crops of grain and reseeding. I sow and have for twenty-five years on the 1st of September and never fail if I can help it. I have sowed Lancaster, Egyptian and Clawson. Once I sowed the 25th of August and never repeated it: the insect was bad in wheat sowed

so early. The President-Do you believe that open ummer fallow adds fertility to the soil?

Mr. Sessions-Where fallow is well worked we always get success. Open fallows or good working gives it, I don't know which, Mr. Utter-Formerly it was necessary to summer fallow. Now I raise wheat after oats-not so large a crop of wheat, but more profit. I think tillage is manure. I sow one and one-half bushels to the acre.

R. C. Sessions-I put a large quantity of straw on my land by putting straw into the furrow, one year, and had great success. I sow now from one and one-quarter to one be, in round numbers, absolutely the same seed is an advantage. 1 sent to Russia and one-half bushels-last year 1 sowed pect. Certain breeders have aimed to as the Durham. In the butter and cheese once for a bushel of seed but notwithstand- two bushels. A tenant sowed three bushels we the milking qualities of their herds, point of view, the relative richness of the ing it cost me \$13, it was so foul I did not to the acre, and we got thirty bushels to the meir success shows how readily the milk, should occupy less attention than dare sow it. I frequently get forty bushels acre for a crop. 1 think two bushels to the most useful of occupations," said Washingacre is about right. My land is clay and clay loam.

> W. W. Johnson-I ought to know how much should be sown to the acre. Is it possible we go on from year to year and not know these things? We ought to know, and I am ashamed to say I don't. Mr. E. U. Knapp-I have tried these ex-

periments: Early sowing, one and onequarter bushels; later, one and one-half bushels.

Mr. Thorington adheres to one and one half bushels.

Mr. Knapp-I might sow one and one half if I was to sow late, but not for early seeding. Mr. Sessions-I sowed Lancaster on

season, it is good wheat, but it lodged so badly I gave it up. Mr. Knapp-Sowing Lancaster and Clawson together prevents the Lancaster failing, gives as good a yield and three to four

The President-That is a good idea and worth knowing and trying.

Mr. Sessions-I think, theoretically, that Egyptian wheat would be better than Clawson to mix with Lancaster.

Mr. Thorington-I raise Clawson and change every three years. Mr. Blair furnishes me with clean seed from the sandy land. I exchange with him. I stick to

WHAT SOME YOUNG MICHIGAN BRED HORSES ARE DOING.

Owosso, June 2, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. You probably will remember reporting a sale by us in August last to Mr. Valentine Shank, of Litchfield, Ohio, of five yearling fillies, as follows: Lily Bowers, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Jo Gavin; Bell Franklin, by Louis Napoleon, dam by Strader's Clay; Tinnie B., by Louis Napoleon, dam by Almont; Sister Queen, by Bonnie Wilkes, dam by Louis Napoleon; Miss Willard, by Jo Gavin, dam by O. B. Gould, son of Gould's Clay; said fillies were broken last fall to drive fairly well and turned out for the winter. A short time since three of them were taken up and commenced jogging. Under date of May 30th Mr. Shank writes us as follows: Lily Bowers is a trotter sure. I drove her an easy mile to-day, the two years. I don't know anything will hear from her this fall. Tinney B. is the second time to sulky, in 3:20. You trotting well also. I also drove Miss Wilard an easy mile to-day in 3:30-a trotter also, and will beat 3:00 in near future. 1 bought them for trotters and am well pleased with their prospects.

DEWSY & STUART,

For the Michigan Farmer.

IS FARMING PROFITABLE?

The beautiful day and the well known atthe corn back, then set the next rows of tractions of Fairview brought together a him 40 years ago. To-day, at the home of Doubtless it does do so; and yet, for the good number of the members of the South- that lad, looking about on the beautiful sur- separate article of hay itself, apart from ern Washtenaw and Norvell Farmers' Club roundings, he could but say "Farming does cereals and other saleable products, the rate at L. D. Watkins, on May 28th. The ex- pay." ercises were held under the shade of the trees on the beautiful lawn. The original shocks, it dries out very much and can be poem read by Mrs. F. Spafard was excellent. Two of its lines.

"Work should be done as a means of good And not as being the end of life," convey a truth we are too apt to forget. The essay of Mrs. J. G. Palmer was also

not, how can it be made so?" He had ments of that general industry which we largely questions of mere personal and dosometimes thought when returning from designate by the comprehensive term, farm- mestic economy or waste, upon and about the field at night, wearied and sore from | ing. hard labor, that it did not pay; that the farmer had to bear the brunt of the curse pronounced upon man when driven from the garden of Eden; but it has many sources of compensation. Farming pays with most, with many it does not pay. It always has been so and always will be so. It is more difficult to pay debts now than in the years succeeding the war, yet we have some advantages over former years. Improved implements have lessened labor and lessened the cost of producing crops; rates of interest are lower, though perhaps not as low as they ought to be. A farm is a stable investment. It will not burn up or blow away, nor can the convenient cashier run off to Canada with it in his pocket. Land will be higher but never much lower than now. The farm will stand a wonderful amount of abuse. Any other business managed so shiftlessly as are many farms would be hopelessly ruined within a year. It is never profitable to farm on the half crop system; less plowing, more clover, more stock, more attention to increasing the fertility of the soil will add to our profits. Avoid the credit system. Farmers generally receive cash and should pay cash. A store debt has ruined many a farmer. Don't engage in outside matters to distract attention from the farm. Stop leaks and wastes such as are caused by half-fed or scrub stock and unsheltered tools. Don't be often found abruptly changing from one thing to another; don't raise cockle, chess, dock,

etc. What class of people as a whole do better than the farmer? H. H. Raby followed with a second paper. "The most healthy, the most noble, the doors of manufactories and stores in every large town prove the smallness of their profits, but nowhere can a farm that is good for anything be found idle. Yet it requires much hard labor, close economy, and good management to secure a profit on the farm. As elsewhere profit lies not in the business but in the man who conducts and vivifys it. Our failures teach us important lessons if we will but profit by them. There are other things of more value than money and

of these the contented farmer has his full R. D. Palmer thought there was much of truth in the saying that farmers are universally croakers. It is too wet or too dry; wheat is all winter-killed: the cut worms will eat up all the corn; nothing is just right. When we consider how many there are who toil all their lives through for mere food and clothing, we may well be content. There is no class that could enjoy life better than farmers if they would cease complaining and look on the bright side. The army of agents supported by farmers gives evi-

prosperity. S. W. Holmes thought that the appearance of the wheat and hay fields must lead one to believe that farming could not pay much this year. Has positive knowledge that many who made farming profitable in years past are not able to do so now.

R. Green long ago adopted the rule, "What I do I will do well, and what I can't do I won't touch." The only way to get a first rate crop of wheat is to summer-fallow. but he had lately given up the practice in order to avoid too large a growth of straw. Most farmers sow wheat too often. Can make ten acres average 40 bushels per acre, but will only sow it once in five years. Times are better now than 40 years ago, when he sold wheat for 49c per bushel to make the first payment on his farm, and had to pay 50c for a plow-point. Now he gets 70c a bushel for wheat and buys four plow points for \$1 00. Does not guess but knows that his farm has paid 10 per cent for the last

eight years. W. E. Pease knows of at least four men who are industrious, economical, intelligent, who can scarcely pay the interest on their farms. As they live their labor ought to support them, and they thus receive nothing for their \$1,000 of personal property and the third of their farms they own. It seems to be desirable that the hired hands of today should be the farmers of 10 or 20 years hence. Where, by reason of the high price of land, or the low price of produce, it becomes impossible for them to buy farms and Average profit over cost of producing pay off a debt of one-half or two-thirds their and marketing, 361/4 per cent. value in a reasonable time, we have nearly Here is one article, hay, which shows on reached the landlord and tenant system of the face of the returns a percentage of pro-

Europe. A. Hitchcock thinks farmers are lacked products of the farm. It is almost one in that they do not take an annual inventory to the farm. It is almost one in that they do not take an annual inventory to the farm.

are gaining or losing ground.

A. R. P.

FARMING PAYS.

A Paper read by Hon. John M. Norton, before Oakland Pomona Grange, at Birmingham, February 15, 1887.

"Does farming pay as large a per cent on capital employed, as do other occupations?" low. is a question surrounded by many difficulties; chiefly from the lack of accurate statis- of reckoning mentioned in the official re-A paper by Geo. S. Rawson introduced tical information concerning the important the question: "Is farming profitable? If factors which enter into the various depart- true profits of farming. Yet they are se

The business of the farmer, with few exceptions, is essentially a domestic occupation. Although agriculture is one of the great foundations of commerce, yet the individual farmer is not a commercial man. He derives his sustenance and his profit from the products of his own labor, and not by traffic in commodities which others have produced. The finances of the average farmer, like those of the professional man, are confined chiefly to the cash proceeds of his own industry; and so do not come within the scope of those financial and directly commercial interests which are so minutely reported from day to day in the commercial registers, and whose fluctuations are so anxiously watched and noted by the classes belonging to that vast speculative system which the world calls "business." The man in mercantile or financial life, studies these commercial reports as the physician studies the pulse of his patient. They are the commercial pulse of the great circulatory system of the world's traffic; and we read there the name, character, credit and business interest of every manufacturer, banker, merchant and stock dealer in the nation, with his or her financial standing, what he is worth or not worth-but not the names of lawyers, physicians, scholars, writers, scientists or farmers.

The lawyer or the physician has each his own register, it is true; but it is not a commercial or traffic register, because he is not

a man of trade or traffic. And as for the farmer, while he is not reported personally in the commercial regisown class, and of the members of his own vection as has the lawyer or the physician vocation, as has the lawyer or the physician. and all and the same items which on, when speaking of farming. The closed | But we are gradually coming to see the need of this. The act of 1881, entitled "An Act to provide for the publication of monthly crop and stock reports," is a long step in the right direction; and I look for the day when the great agricultural industry of this country shall be as fully and as systematically reported as are its mercantile interests, or as the professions are in their own special field.

Yet for the present we labor under the difficulty I have mentioned-a lack of statistical information in our own department, and for the reasons which I have specified. In fact, it is well nigh impossible to draw any accurate financial comparison, in such a manner as the question by its terms contemplates, for want of the requisite facts from which to make the estimate. But the Secretary of State, in pursuance of the law which I have cited, has succeeded in developing some very valuable information, though limited and somewhat partial. Availing myself of this aid, together with the more extensive sources found in the Federal census, and current mercantile redence that there is quite a good degree of ports, I have been able to bring together and arrange some facts and estimates in this connection, which I hope may not be entirely without interest to you.

As embodying the first great factor for comparison, farming, I have brought together four leading staples, viz., wheat, corn, oats and hay; not be ause they are the only important ones, but because they are the only ones concerning which suitable reports are within my reach. The items taken as the basis of reckoning are:

First. Cost of producing and marketing. Second. The average market price. Third. Percentage of profit.

The amounts as to cost and price are from official sources, and are the general average for the entire State of Michigan. The cost of production, as here reckoned, includes, and is based upon the expense of plowing, fitting for seed after plowing, fertilizers purchased, value of barnyard manure used, seed, drilling, harvesting, stacking, threshing, marketing, interest on value of land at fifty dollars per acre, insurance taxes and repairs; and the farm is credited back with the value of the straw and the rental of the dwelling at fair average value. debts of one-half to two-thirds the value of I have for convenience placed the statement

ARTICLES.	Cost of produc' g and market' g	Mar ket price	Per cent.
Wheat, bu Corn, ear	.621/2	.75	.20
Oats	.29 1-5 \$4.49	.30 \$9.	.02

fit far above the average upon the general

of their possessions and know whether they with only three other articles for the purpose of striking an average of profit for the Rev. Patchin, of Manchester, told a story general produce of the farm, it would seem of a raven haired lad who came to school to to create an unreal and exaggerated rate. of one hundred per cent profit on the mere cost of its production and marketing, is probably not erroneous.

But taking the other three articles, wheat, corn and oats, without the high profit of the bay, and we get only 15% per cent as the average, a rate unquestionably far too

There are other things, besides the items ports, to be considered in estimating the the farm, and enter so into the personal character of the individual farmer himself. for thrift or unthrift, for industry or its opposite, that it is almost impossible to estimate them in mere dollars and cents. The farm is as sensitive to the touch and care of its master, as the horse is to the touch and care of his groom. Faithfully describe to me the farmer, and I will describe the farm and its profits: and until our reports of farming, farms and farmers are reduced to the same individual particularity, clearness and accuracy as our reports of traffic, manufactures and population, our estimates of the actual and comparative profits of farming must continue to be largely a matter of

mere opinion and speculative judgment. Yet I have in my own mind, and for & long time have had a well settled conviction of what is the real average profit of the business of farming to the average farmer. From the data which I have given you must see to how small a degree such an estimate is based upon statistical information; for we find the statistics almost barren of the facts we seek. Hence my judgment in this one particular is based, as yours must ultimately be, almost as much upon observation and experience as upon any statistical or mathematical calculation.

Taking all the most trustworthy information which I have been able to procure, official and otherwise, with my cwn experience and observation, as a practical farmer, I place the average profits of the business of farming in Michigan at twenty-five per cent upon the investment, reckoned as above. In the cost of production and marter, neither has he a definite register of his keting, I reckon interest at seven per cent tioned in this connection in a preceding paragraph. I also give the farm the same credits there given, and I include in the term "farming" all the various and general system of industry that is usually carried on upon the farm of the average good farmer; with all the receipts and expenditures appertaining to the farm and the family. and accruing from or incurred by all which that system of industry receives and produces throughout the entire year. This of necessity includes "the capital employed," as it includes all other factors of the business; and it is upon this "farming," in this sense and meaning, that I make my estimate, when I fix the average profit at twenty-five per cent.

And now for the other great factor for comparison as contemplated by the question

proposed-"other occupations." For the establishment of this factor I have brought together twelve leading lines of manufactures, as affording the fairest test in that field, with retail merchandizing as having its own general average. These thirteen lines of business, estimated separately, and the general average of profit cast for the whole, will, I think provide us as fair an estimate as can be readily obtained of the profits of the "other occupations" mentioned. Banking, insurance, brokerage, and all stock and board of trade speculation, are omitted for obvious rea-

The items included as a basis for reckoning this percentage in the various lines of manufactures are, first, the amount of capital employed; second, total value of manufactured products; third, cost of materials; fourth, amount of wages paid. The cost of materials and the amount of wages paid being taken together as expense, and the difference between that expense and the value of the manufactured products being taken as profit, the percentage of this profit upon the amount of the capital employed, gives us a result sufficiently close for our purpose here, although some minor items of expense or profit are not procurable.

The amounts are taken from official returns over the entire union, and must apply as fairly to Michigan as to other states. Estimating upon the figures and items above mentioned (which are too voluminous to be given here at length) the percentage of rofit upon the capital employed in manu-

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From these figures it would appear at a (Continued on eighth page.)

DETROIT DRIVING CLUB.

List of Entries for the Summer Trotting

Meeting, July 19 to 22, 1887. TUESDAY, JULY 19; PURSE \$1,500; 2:35 CLASS. A. Kaul, St. Marys, Pa., Sleepy Chief, pedi-

wood Campbell, Detroit, Mich., g g Grey Duke, pe digree unknown.
Anders on & McIntosh, Marietta, Ga., br m
Miss Cawley, by Daniel Lambert, dam by

R. G. Hart, Lapeer, Mich., b h Walter Drake, by Joe Gavin-Myrtie, by Louis Na-Peter R. Hirth, Detroit, Mich., g m Lady

Cleveland, by J. C. Lewis.

Thos. Welch, Paw Paw, Mich., blk m Lucy
Wilkes, by Young Wilkes—Lucy, by Old

Night Hawk.
C. E. Bennett, Jackson, Mich., bg Fleetsteps, by Fisk's Mambrino Chief, dam by Magna Charta.
Wm. Hotop, Kalamazoo, Mich., ch m Sierra Laselle, by Masterlode, dam by Post Boy

W. W. & F. H. Starkey, Fowlerville, Mich., br. m Agnes, by Pasacas—Nellie.

Dewey & Stewart, Owosso, Mich., b h
George Milo, by Louis Napoleon—Fanny

Mapes.

Abe Hassler, Attica, O., ch m Baby Mine, by Stillson, dam by Hail's Mohawk.

A. Davis, Chicago, Ill., ch m Aunt Morab, by Hambletonian Prince.

J. B. Shockency, Louisville, Ky., by m Rosaine Wilkes, by Harry Wilkes.

Ray Warner, Coldwater, Mich., b m Cotton-

by Western Chief, dam by Cotton Picker.
L. C. Rowan, Jackson, Mich., b m Ada, by George Wilkes, dam by Red Hawk.

Ben Stanley, Detroit, Mich., bg Teaser D, by Haw Patch, dam by Green's Bashaw.

James Neubro, Greenburg, Ind., b m Country Girl, by Volunteer Jr. Sir Denton—Sweetheart. R. J. Downs, Chicago, Ill., ch g Frank Middleton, by Bay Middleton, dam a Champion

John G. Johnson, Eminence, Ky., b m John G. Johnson, Eminence, Ky., b m
Valkyr, by Volunteer Star-Susie, by Carbe.
John Halley, Middleton, Mich., b g St.
Patrick, by Jim Fisk, dam by Ned Eagle.
C. C. Williams, St. Clairsville, Ohio, b g
Clifford, by Mountain Boy-Allie Hunt.
M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Iil., b m Allino,
by Belmont-Alma Matcr.
H Simons, Louisville, K., s g Scott Newman, by Caylor-Whirlywind.

man, by Cuyler-Whirlwind. Peter V. Johnson, Woodlawn Park, Ill., b h

Nestor, by Alden Goldsmith, dam by Swigert.

Jas Longshore, Belton, Mo., bh Clinker Jr.,
by Clinker—Bird. F. H. Ball, Aurora, Ill., b g Plano Boy, by H. C. Vaughn, Minneapolis, Minn., g g

J. E. McHenry, Freeport, III., b g Butterkootch, by Panic.

J. E. Phillips, Baltimore, Md., b g Orange
Bud, by Middletown—Nellie Post.

H. Hamsboro, Topeka, Kansas, ch h Echo
Chief, by Octibaha.

O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., b g
Voucher, by Newbow, days, by Potchen Von-Prince, by Western Fearnaught, dam by Ned Eagle.
Lynn Bros., Canfield, Ohio, b g Lynn W., by son of Irwin's Tuckahoo.

J. L. Coates, Goshen, N. Y., b g Violin. Voucher, by Nephew, dam by Patchen Ver

Frank A. Lackey, Richmond, Ind., b m Anna C., by Hambletonian Tramby. John E Maddon, Bethlehem, Pa., g g Class Leader, by Warwick Boy—Tackey by Pilot Jr. South End Stock Farm, Portsmouth, Mich., blk m Colored Girl, by Victor Knight, dam by

Toophy. Frank Bennett, Chicago, Ill., b g Problem, pedigree unknown. Geo. Grimes, Guion, Ind., ch g Edwin Q. by Chicago Volunteer. S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., ch

g Sumpter, by Grand Sentinel, dam by Chad-W. Voorhis, Hamtramck, Mich., ch m John E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., ch g

Compeer, by Kentucky Prince.

John Axford, Oxford, Mich., g g Billy
Freer, by Western Fearnaught, dam by Oakand Black Hawk

PURSE \$2,000; 2:20 CLASS. A. Kaul, St. Marys, Pa.. gr g Pilot Boy, by Major Luca's—Tackey, by Pilot, Jr. M. V. Wagner, Marshall, Mich., b m Naiad Queen, by Gooding's Champion—Tackey, by Pilot, Jr.

Forest City Farm, Cleveland, O., bh Patron by Pancoast-Beatrice. W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., blk h Tom

W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., blk n Tom Rogers, by George Wilkes.

Jacob Knauber, Cincinnati, O., b g Deck Wright, by Hinsdale Horse.

L. E. Simmons, Lexington, Ky., rn g Eagle Bird, by Jay Bird—Tansey.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., b g Judge Davis, by Joe Brown, dam by Bel

Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill., b g Charley Hogan, by Virgo Hambletonian. PURSE \$1,500; 2:18 PACING.

B. F. Hall, St. Marys, Pa:, b g Puritan, by F. A. Weithoff, Detroit, Mich., gr g Smoke F. A. W. formerly Silver Thread, by Royal

uel Keys, Pittsburg, Pa., 8 g Charley Friel, by Allice West—Old Lady.

W. W. & F. H. Starkey, Fowlerville, Mich. by Stranger, dam by Young Country Boy.

John E. DuBois, DuBois, Pa., br m Jenny Lind, by Longstrider. son, Carrolton, Ill., b g Tomm

Lynn, by Young Addison, dam mare.
Robt. McClinstock, Kansas City, Mo., b McClintock, by Bay Chief. Lee W. Sinclair, Salem, Ind., br m Li lian B, by Morgan's Messenger.

Jas. Longshore, Belton, Mo., gr g Patsey
Clinker—Nelly.

B. M. Anderson, Nashville, Tenn., gr Argyle, by Baker Horse-Mary Hal. th End Stock Farm, Portsmouth, Mich gr g Benny, by Fearnaught, Jr., dam by Geo Grimes, Guion, Ind., b m Little Em, by

Billy Green, dam a thoroughbred. W. A. Ogden, New York City; g m Sallie C, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1887; PURSE \$1,500; 2:27

F. D. Clark, Chicago, Ill., b m Pearl, by oleman's Abdallah—Missouri Girl. oleman's Abdailah—Missouri Girl. Wm. Thompson, Saginaw, Mich., b g Mikado, by Hardwood, dam a thoroughbred mare Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio, b g Commotion, by Electioneer.

Zero, by Stillson-Mollie.

W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., b m Bertha S, by Hambletonian Downing-Belle C. Pend, Jackson, Mich., b m Loretta F,

amlet—Gracie Grayson.

L. Crabb, Eminence, Ky., b g Banner by Standard Bearer—Mattie, by Alex-M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill., b h Ham

dallah, by Hambrilo, dam by Alexander's Lee W. Sinclair, Salem, Ind., ch m Amie ing, by Mambrino King.
Geo. E. Perrin, Chicago, Ill., b g Dude, by ay Gould—Mary, by Geo. M. Patchen.
A. J. McKimmin, Pulaski, Tenn., s g Jim-

bone, by Bonesetter. L. C. Neil, Petersburg, Tenn., ch g Dr. Al-

mont, by A mont Boy, dam by Trouble.
R. A Hardie, Uniontown, Ala., b m Lady of
Lyons, by Argyle, dam by Blue Grass.
C. E. Abbott, Dallas, Tex., br. h Wildmont, by Egn ont—Advance, by Administrator.

J. B. Perkins, Cleveland, Ohio, bg Faro, by no Gift-Kitty, by B. y Norman. Hennesy, New York City, b m Jessie by Archie Hambletorian. Hidden, ch g John Wi e, by Hamble-

tonian Tramby, dam by Alexal der's Belmont.

Jesse Yearance, New York City; b m Lady
Barefoot, by Kent—Delly, by C. M. Clay Jr. Josse Yearance, New York City, b m Lady
Thistle, by a son of Geo. Wilkes.
Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, ch h Wilkes
Brino, by Hambrine—Ella G, by Geo. Wilkes.
John E. Tunner, Philadelphia, Pa., blk m

Lady Haven, by Haven's Star. Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill., ch m Roxie Mc. Gregor, by Rolert McGregor-Roxie, by Zymulus.

PURSE \$9,500-OPEN TO ALL TROTTERS W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., by modelle F, by Masterlode, dam by Magna

H. Simons, Louisville, Ky., b h Jeron Byerly Abdaliah-Nettie, by

Grey's Tom Hal.

O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., b g

Arab, by Arthurton—Lady Hamilton.

Geo. D. Sisson's D g Charley Hilton, by

Lovis Nacology. Nathan Strans, New York City, bg Majoli-

ca, by Startle—Jessie Kirk.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., blk g Spofford, by Kentucky Prince, dam by Ham Budd Doble, Chicago, Ill., b h Bonnie Mc-Gregor, by Robert McGregor—Fanny Whee-lock, by Reconstruction

ton, by Louis Napoleon.
J. H. Temple, New York City, blk g J Q., PURSE \$1,500-2:24 CLASS, PACING. by Kentucky Prince Jr.

John E. Turner, Philadelphia, Pa., blk g.

Sp ff rd, by Kentucky Prince. Bros. & Co., Havanna, Ili., blk g Billy

Tim Cawley, by Highland Gray, dam by Darky.
P. J. Pilkey, Brantford, Ont., gr h John Duncan, by Amber, dam by Royal George.
J. W. Voglesong, Elyria, Ohio, b m Little Ida, by a son of Tom Hunter—Bacchus

Tom Cooper, by Blazing Star, dam by Ver-

Abdallah Park, Cynthiana, Ky., b g Budd

Doble, by Indianapolis-Kate by Stocking

D. G. Brown, Chicago, Ill., b g Wilcox, by

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1887; PURSE \$2,000; 2:22

CLASS.

W. F. Cowham, Jackson, Mich.; b m Lady

M, by Hamlet—The Straw Mare.
J. W. Voglesong, Elyria, Ohio, blk h Orphan
Boy, by Stillson—Nettie E, by Joe Hooker.
John Kelly, Chicago, Ill., b m Opal, by Jay
Could, Exp.

ould-Ruby Allen.
J. E. McIntire, Buffalo, N. Y., ch g Beaure-

W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., b m Cap-

tola, by Ensign.
S. C. Small, Denver, Col., b m Spinella, by

ouis Napoleon—Roxie, by Scotia.

M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill., b g Butter-

Cook & Craig, Paris, Texas, rn m Libbie S by Drenbon, dam by Whirlwind.

John Hennessy, New York city, b g First
Call, by Athlete—Lady Blucher.

PURSE \$2,000; 2:25 CLASS.

Harry B. Allen, Pittsburg, Pa., g g Hector

y Blue Bull, dam unknown. R. W. Davis, West Williamsfield, Ohio, blk h

Atlantic, by Almont—Isabella Clay.

A. H. Reynolds, Detroit, Mich., b g Marvel.

A. H. Reynolds, Detroit, by Mambrino Pilot, Jr. J. B. Shockency, Louisville, Ky., ch g Ed-

win C, by Cuyler-Bonnie, W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., b m Sil-

Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., bg White

Bod Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., bg White Stockings.
W. G. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., ch g Garnet, by Young Jim, dam by American Clay.
J. H. Goldsmith, Washingtonville, N. Y., b Domestic, by Volunteer, dam Godiva.
George E. Perrin, Chicago, Ill., b m Favor-

ita, by George Wilkes.

Wm. Adams, Youngstown, Ohio, ch h Mohawk Gift, by Hall's Mohawk, Jr., dam by

hawk Gift, by Hall's Mohawk, Jr., dam by Campbell's Hiatoga. R. B. Tarlton, Wichits, Kansas, blk g Black

om, by Widgeon.
O. H. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., ch g

O. H. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., ch g Conde, by Abbottsford.
J. B. Perkins, Cleveland, Ohio, b m Mam-brinette, by Mambrino Gift, dam Lady Alice. Amos Wilkins, New York City, b m Ida Belle, by Major Miller, dam by Florida. Cook & Craig, Paris, Texas, blk g Gean Smith, by Dauntiess, dam Nannie Hero.

S.A. Browne, & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., blk m. Lowland Girl, b Legal Tender, Jr., dam by

Jesse Yearance, New York City, b m Lady

Jesse Yearance, New York City, b m Lady Barefoot, by Kent.

FRIDAY, JULY 25, 1887, PURSE \$1,500-2:30

Henry Chamberlin, Arapaboe, Neb., ch h

McLeod, by Saturn, dam Madge. Andy Coleman, Springfield, Ohio, br m Mat-tie Wilkes, by Lyle Wilkes, dam by Lumber. C. M. Wilson, Detroit, Mich., blk m Little

Eva, by Volunteer, dam by Woodford's Mam-

m Eva S., by Pasacas, dam Nellie R.

May Day, by Dread.

Gen Monro

Gloss & Co., Detroit, Mich., b g James R.

Forest City Farm, Cleveland, Ohio., b m

Bertha S., by Bonnie Bay, dam Belle of Cay-

ga. W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., br m

Betsy Brown, by Masterlode.

John C. Brown, East Saginaw, Mich., br m

John Welch, west Bay City, Mich., bg Col.

Bowers, by Louis Napoleon.
R. P. Hall, Aukneytown, Ohio, br m Belle
Ogle, by Mohawk Jr.—Nellie O. by Tom

E. F. Geers, Columbia, Tenn., b Ben Star,

w. C. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., br g Geo. J., by Sweepstakes, dam by Jupiter. M. E. McHenry, Freeport, Ill., blk m Indi

go, by Indianapolis. w. J. Bowerman, Detroit, Mich., blk g Billy

I, by Gen. Knox, dam by State of Maine.
J. H. Goldsmith, washingtonville, N. Y.,
b m Misty Morning, by Marksman—Morning

George B. Cloon, Kansas City, Mo., b m

Cora C.

Pe er V. Johnson, woodlawn Park, Ill., b g
Editor, by Princess—Duroc Maid.

A. J. McKimmin, Pulaski, Tenn., s g Jimbone, by Bonesetter.

H. C. Sands, Oiney, Ill., blk m Lily C, by

Dr. Herr-Mattie Clay. H. Simons, Louisville, Ky., b g Jester D, by

S. A. McLean, Bay City, Mich., b m June

w. Polleck, Cleveland, Ohio, blk g wilkins,

by George wines—Lady Patenen.
C. E. Abbott, Dallas, Texas, b m Lady Mont,
by Egmont—St. Leuis Maid.
A. M. Hendricks, Chicago, Ill., b g Stuart.
Geo Grimes, Gulon, Ind., b m Rose Standish by Robert McGregor—Georgiana.

John Hennessey, New York City, 8 m Ida

S. A. Browne & Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., ch

Conde, by Abbotsford.

J. w. Mitten, Corsicana, Texas, ch g Charlie

PURSE \$1,500; OPEN TO ALL PACERS

J. w. Voglesong, Elyria, Ohio, rn m Toledo

w. H. McCarthy, Lexington Ky., br g Little

vilkes, by George Wikes, dam by Curtis Pat

Dan McKenzie, wichita, Kansas, b g Mar-

lowe, by Standard Bearer.

Peter E. Schatz, Bellevue, Pa., b g Jewett,

PURSE \$2,500; 2:18 CLASS.

Charles Burrough, Dayton, Ohio, br g Joe Davis, by Dr. Herr. w. H. McCartby, Lexington, Ky., bg Prince

Arthur, by Western Fearmaught.
O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., b g Arab,

G. D. Sisson, Chicago, Iil., b g Charlie Hil-

by Arthurton-Lady Hamilton

McCarthy, Vincennes, Ind., blk m

Fearnaught, by Goodwell's Fearnaught-Little Vermont Morgan mare. Frank A. Lackey, Richmond, Ind., b m

Anna C, by Hambletonian Tramby.

by George wilkes-Lady Patchen

Lady Haven, by Haven Star.

W. and F. H. Starkey, Fowlerville, Mich.

Thistle, by Son of George Wilkes.

verone, by Alevone.

gard, by Mohican-Nellie, by Harry Clay.

Mare.

A. K. Mann, Allegheny City, Pa., rn g Excelsior, pedigree unknown.

W. H. McCarthy, Lexington, Ky., s m
Ernestine, by Red Wilkes, dam by Bonner THE trotting stallion Huon, 2:281/4, by Alnont Jr., bred by C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo, George B. VanPhul, Greensburg, Ind., blk was recently deferted in the race for the Aus-Frank Champ, by Allie West-Mollie White ralia championship. John C. Brown, East Saginaw, Mich., b

Im Blaine, by son of Blue Bull.

Bob Stewart, Kansas City, Mo., b g Rec sold to Hook & Civy, of Paris, Ky., the five-Rover, by Allie West. year-old bay stallion Saginaw, by Cyclone, Goldberg Bros., Canton, Ohio, ch g Hylas Chief, by Hylas—Lucy by Almont. S. C. Smail, Denver, Col., b g Uncle Jack, dam Lady Stuart. Price, \$1,500. by Glencoe Jr. W. C. Trimble, Newburg, N. Y., b g Cleve-THE Ensom Oaks, race for three year-old

fit to race.

llies, was ran on the 27th of May. The winland, by Sweepstakes, dam by Second Star. E. F. Geers, Columbia, Tenn., b h Duplex, by son of Bay Tom. Robert McClintock, Kansas City, Mo., g h ner was Reve d'Or, by Hampton, who also sired Merry Hampton, winner of the Derby. These two victories will establish his claims to J. B. Shockeney, Louisville, Ky., br g Priest be regarded as a great sire.

Horse Gossip.

THE great race horse, The Bard, owned by

Mr. Cassatt, is said to be in good shape but

requires considerable work before he will be

A. A. TALMAGE, of East Saginaw, Mich., has

by Old Joe, dam by Cotton Picker.

A. H. Simons, St. Paul, Minn., b g Fred P,
by Almont Boy—Kitty Hanson.

H. C. Vaughn, Minneapolis, Minn., b g Gar-THE trotting stallion J. W. South, valued at field, by Tom Hal, dam by Brooks.

John Riley, London O., br g Dr. West, by it is said from the results of a dose of poison given him to prevent his winning a race in Contractor—Sue, by Torndale.
J. S. Coates, Goshen, N. Y., b g Joe L., by which he was entered. He was owned in Harlequin.
C. E. Abbott, Dallas, Texas, b h Wayne Iowa. Wilkes, by Red Wilkes—Ida Smith.
Frank L. Herdie, Williamsport, Pa., blk g
Jersey Boy, by Kirk's Morgan.
George W. Voorhis, Hamtramck, Mich., b g

"MR. ABINGTON" is the turf name of Lord Allington, owner of Merry Hampton, winner of the English Derby two weeks ago. He has an income of £100,000 a year and it is be lieved that the Prince of Wales is associated with him in his racing ventures. He paid 3,100 guineas for Merry Hampton. He won moved from the field to some lot or yard, heavily on the Derby, getting from 18 to 25 to 1 against his colt.

The Ives pool bill recently passed in New York may be summarized as follows: On payment of five per cent of the gross gate receipts to the Controller, for the distribution of prizes at county fairs and agricultural associations, pools may be sold on race-tracks so paying from May 15 to Oct. 15, not more than thirty days on the same track. Poolone to five years. Legalizing at special times and places what is declared to be a felony at others, strikes us as very bad law. We doubt if it will stand for any length of time. They might as well legalize stealing at certain

Feeding Horses.

Over one-half the fees that are paid to veterinaries are due to an impaired digestion in the animals they are called on to treat. The functions of the stomach are so I little known to the feeders of the stock that it is ignorance of nature's laws that is the primary cause of most diseases. Corn. oats and hay are looked on as all that a horse should need-and in the majority of cases it is all that he gets. It makes no difference what he wants, the average feeder, as te shovels the useless mess into the manger, feels that the horse should be thankful that he gets even that, and cannot for the life of him understand why, when the opportunity is offered, the horse will leave corn, oats or hav for the dirty and non-expensive clay-bank. But clay is a non-nitrogeneous substance, and the horse knows, if I his owners don't, that every bit of food that has gone into his mouth for a long while is of a highly nitrogeneous character, and he wants a change. But there is just as much christianity in feeding a horse intelligently as in eating intelligently ourselves, and we all know how, every once in a while, our 'mouths water' for a change from what has been our regular diet. The very best change that can be made from corn, oats or hay is rich young grass. Its succulent juices impart a strength and vitality to the system that can be obtained from nothing else, and everyone knows that a "season at grass" is a sure and safe cure for nearly this is expensive, and there are few who have the opportunity of so doing, or wish to be without his services while his system is being so recuperated. Unusual quantities of grass are not the best for a working horse, for the laxative effects are weakening to the muscles, and should the animal then be called on for extra exertion, some other part of his body might suffer in consequence. The manufacturers of many of the prepared toods for stock that flood our markets, claim that their preparations have the same effect as grass, without its debilitating effect, and while it is not our province to push the claims of any of these foods, we have good reason to believe that a good food of a condimental character is a valuable addition to the diet of any animal, and that with it they would be healthier, hardier and cheaper in the long run.

In the matter of feeding too much care cannot be exercised, as on the ability of the norse to properly assimilate into his system the feed he eats depends his usefulness. He should be given that which is the easiest digested, so that all the nutritious parts will be absorbed into his system and go to make bone, flesh and fibre, while the balance will pass off as excrement. During the last few years there has been more care exercised in this matter, and as a consequence the average of herses to-day is better than ever before; but we do not think that perfection has yet been reached, and we nope it never will be, but that there may be always room for his improvement.- The Reins and Whip.

Che Farm.

Better Management of Farms.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle-O. A. Hickok, San Francisco, Cal., ch g man who writes from Michigan says: The business system of Michigan farmers is andergoing important changes. Meat products are largely taking the place of grain products. This leads to growing grass for hay, for which there is a sure demand at good prices. Straw is baled by portable nachines and shipped in cars made purpose John F. Fritz, Trenton, N. J., b g Gossip Jr., ly for carrying that and baled hay to the by Gossip.

Abe Rohrbach, Stillwater, Minn., b g Mike paper-pulp mills, so that the entire wheat

rop is utilized. But the cost of producing wheat is no longer the chief factor in fixing the price of thin muslin. wheat in the markets of the country. It is now the foreign demand for our large surplus which governs and regulates prices, whatever may be the theories of political economists. A reliable, active market. steadily taking all that is presented as the sea takes the waters of the continents, always makes good paying prices, while when a heavy surplus accumulates on our hands, for generations. It would cost but little to for lack of a market, we are glad to get rid keep it in repair, only so much as would sup-

gard to cost of raising. If Mark Lane were suddenly blotted out, would cost of production still uphold the price of wheat? I think I can sustain myself in the assertion that farmers are not thorough business men. I make the statement, not in a fault-finding but in a suggestive sense. It is very common to turn under a clover sod for wheat and to follow the wheat crop with corn the next spring. Between the clearing of the fields in wheat to the end of the growing season, is a period of four months in this latitude, during which thousands of acres are producing nothing but weeds. Is there anything like thorough business in this practice? This immense area should either be seeded to grass or plowed after harvest and sown to turnips. Idle, it is worse than a dead loss, for noxious weeds will grow and spread. Then there is the time between the corn-cutting and winter-nearly comically small compared with the reputation three months-during which, according to of the cattle as milkers. the usual practice, we get no benefit from \$10,000, died at Denver, Col., last week, and the millions of acres in the corn. One-sixth of the year this vast area is bringing in nothing. This land would afford excellent pasturage if seeded to grass after the last time cultivating the corn. I have seen clover knee high after the corn was removed. making a capital place to turn calves, sheep ways makes this weed plentiful about old for colts in the fall, and in mild weather in stumps or near fences into which it has been winter, especially where the stalks are left | used to being thrown." standing. This also affords early pasturage in spring. Corn, when cut, should be reconvenient for husking by hand or by machine, and where the fodder can be sheltered

at once, without weeks of exposure. Then again, we may grow a crop of potatoes and a crop of turnips in a season on the same ground, yet farmers do not, much as it would bring fifty years ago. though the process of digging the potatoes nearly fits the land for turnips.

In these matter, farmers may learn useful selling elsewhere and at other times is a the land continually producing crops. Unfelony, punishable by imprisonment of from less the land is constantly occupied, but few animals can be kept on ordinary sized farms, and you hear farmers saying, "I am getting too much stock for my farm," when much of their land is idle for months every year; and they are minus the cash which the extra stock they might keep would bring; and they are minus the manure they would have to enrich their bare fields, and for want of which the crops they grow are light.

It is plain, therefore, that thorough business farming requires the land to be continually producing; that the largest number possible of the different kinds of animals which can be kept thriving, should be grown, as animal products are on the whole more profitable than grain-growing for market; and, thirdly, that as a rule, upon a plentiful supply of farmyard manure, made on the farm, depends the permanent success of the business of farming, under all circumstances and conditions.

Granular Butter Making.

It is fully seven years or more since granular butter making began to be heard of, and there is one thing on which all dairy authorities are agreed, it is that this system is far shead of the old one. If it were only as good as the old fashioned way it would be far better, because it dispenses with about half the labor. But it makes better butter, with half the work; in fact, it is the only method by which perfect butter can be made. Yet the majority of butter makers have never heard of the new system, and many who have stick to the old way, partly out of sheer conservatism, and partly because they will not take the trouble to learn the better method. What is granular butter? It is butter

taken from the churn while in the shape of small grains. The process of churning causes the oily part of the cream to form into small, soft crystals, or grains. When this formation takes place, the churning is done. Continued agitation leads to "gathering." or clustering of the grain in lumps. This is an evil rather than a benefit, because those lumps encase a lot of buttermilk, and necessitate the after "working" in order to get rid of it. When once the grains are formed about the size of pins' heads, the churning should stop. Why is working the butter objectionable

. Because it is unnecessary. Avoid forming the lumps, and you will not have to knead or work them. Bread requires kneading, but butter doesn't. 2. Because once the buttermilk gets encased in these lumps, not all the working bestowed on it. however long continued, will thoroughly expel it. 3. Because working breaks the soit grains or crystals, and spoils the butter. Perfect butter must have the grains unbroken.

How is the buttermilk to be got rid of? Quick as a wink, and easy as rolling off a log. Draw it off at the bottom of the churn, through a wire strainer fine enough not to let any grains of butter pass through. Then wash the grains thoroughly with cold water, giving the churn a few revolutions, and drawing off the rinsing water from the bottom, as has already been done in the case of the buttermilk.

What about salting? Do it by means of brine. Some wash off the buttermilk with brine water, and the plan is good. But after thoroughly rinsing either with pure cold water or brine, the grains of butter should be soaked in strong brine for an hour or more. In making this brine more salt should be put in cold water than the cold water will dissolve. This method of salting renders all working of the salt into the butter unnecessary, prevents streakiness and secures a uniform flavor.

How is the butter worked? Little none. It is laid on the worker, slightly pressed to remove excess of moisture, at d great care taken not to squeeze it so forcil ly as to break the grain. Instead of the slavish hard work formerly wasted, very gentle pressure is employed. If the butter is to be packed in tubs, it need not be laid on the worker at all; but may be taken directly from the churn, and the extra brine taken up by a sponge inclosed in a piece of

What is the best churn? A revolving barrel one, properly aerated, and fitted with a strainer for drawing off the buttermilk and rinsing water.-Rural Canadian.

A NEW ENGLAND man says it will cost from \$5 to \$10 per rod, according to distance, for material to make a good road, but it would last of it at the best current prices, without re- ply the waste of the gravel.

Agricultural Items.

loubtedly shorten the hay crop in many por tions of this State. Mr. E. L. Briggs, of th West Michigan Farmers' Club, recommend on good land is two or three tons of cure hay to an acre.

THE Toronto Globe says: "Wherever red oot is found among wheat it should not only be pulled up, but gathered in heaps, dried

before in the history of the industries that have made this the richest country in the world, has a day's labor had greater measure n the necessaries of life, and even its luxurattributing this phenomenon to the necessity that all gallinaceous birds have to eat ies. In many pursuits it can buy five bushels of wheat as against one but a few years ago, or in clothing twice or three times as

veteran agricultural writer, Major Poore, lessons from market gardeners, who keep farmers, dairy farmers in particular, will that their principal use is to furnish. y their dissolution in the gastric bag of the turn their attention to turnips. The rutabaga he regards as superior to all others, on account of its nutritious properties; it is also the least exhausting to the soil, is raised with the least expense, and makes the greatest returnin food. white of the eggs was much more liquid than in the eggs of fewls which had their

Premature Death.

There are many chicks which seem to live all right each year until they are fully formed in the shell and then die without hardest tasks of life for the little chick to come forth into the land of the living, and hence it is that if the chick is not perfectly well formed and from healthy vigorous stock it will not be able to accomplish this task successfully and as a natural consequence will die without hatching. It takes considerable strength to break the shell, as the chick has no purchase with which to brace itself, and thus it is that the weaker ones are doomed to a premature death.

The formation of the chick in the shell is all confined to the yolk of the egg, the white or albumen only being used during the last few days before the chick is hatched. After the chick is about formed the very last thing that is accomplished in the egg is that the albumen is taken into the abdomen of the chick just as it is forming its perfect shape, and after this is done it immediately hatches out and breathes in the open air for the first

There is a little oxygen in one end of the egr, as all who have studied the process of incubation will know. This oxygen is used by the chick just before it breaks the shell and this, together with the nourishment which is obtained in the albumen of the egg, gives the chick strength enough to break the shell and is also sufficient to keep the chick for at least ten or twelve hours after it is hatched without any additional nourishment. This will give the chick time enough for its down to become thoroughly dry before it has to leave the nest and the chick will also get strength enough in the muscles of the legs to run around with it mother and pick up its first food.

paring for the work beforehand .- Indian Farmer.

Organs of Nutrition of the Hen. A French naturalist has fully described the anatomy of the common hen, and of the organs of nutrition he says:

stomachic dilations. The first pocket is very visible to the eye when full of food, and is called the crop. A little further on in the breast is the asophagus, which contracts and expands so as to form a second pocket, with thick and glandular walls, and which is called ventricule succenturie. Fnally, next to the above is found a third cavity, very nuscular and strong, known by the name of the gizzard. The crop is the receptacle of grain swal-

owed by the fowl. It is in this first pocket that digestion takes place. The asophagus takes root from the back of the beak, runs along the neck, behind the trachea, and ends in the abdomen or belly, a little to the left. The work of the gizzard is to triturate the food which the hen cannot masticate. Small stones swallowed by the hen are found in the gizzard, which some naturalists say facilitate that operation. They state that the lining of the gizzard is formed of an extremely strong muscle. which contracts to nearly touching, so as to grind the grain. between the stones. This Perre de Roo doubts, very pertinently saying that it is but an hypothesis which it would be impossible

Upon the process through which the food

THE unprecedented drouth of May will un-Hungarian grass as a supplemental crop saying it may be sowed as late as June 20th. with expectation of a good crop. The yield

THE 500 cattle on exhibition at the New York Dairy Show were valued at \$1,000,0:0 They consisted of the most famous and valu able animals of their kind in the country, but we think a dollar or two might be taken off their valuation, and no harm done. The breeds were Jerseys, which composed one-half the number, Holstein-Freisians, Guernseys and Avrshires. It was a "fanciers" exhibit The show of butter and cheese, however, was

and burned. The plant perfects its seeds very early, and if thrown on the ground some of the roots will catch again. Even without this the plants will ripen seeds, and this alfound in the gizzard unless in case of disease. It is worthy of remark that a hen eats, THE Husbandman very truly says: "Never when in health, about three grammes (48 pennyweight, Troy) of calcareous or silicious sand a day. Most naturalists and

AFTER the ensilage craze is over, says the

Che Poultry Bard.

hatching. Now, it is really one of the break the hard shell that encases it and tedious process, and is done afterwards by plucked and when still warm, the birds are placed, breast downwards, on the shaping

which they are joined being slightly less than a right angle. The birds are placed, breast downwards, with hock joint in the angle of the boards, and as soon as a board is filled with birds, another flat piece of timber is placed on the top, and this is heavily weighted. The birds are allowed to remain here until fairly cold, when they are packed for market.

It is very interesting to any one who has the opportunity to watch the formation of the chick in the shell and watch the changes and note the progress towards perfection from the very start. The all important thing is to have the breeding stock vigorous and healthy, and this can only be done by pre

There exists in the hen three pockets,

asses, M. Perre de Roo quotes from a distinguished French veterinary surgeon, M. Mariot-Didleux, as follows, supporting his

"After a further strangulation and a short passage, the food is sent into the third pocket or gizzard. This last stomach is ormed by a thick and very strong muscula e; the external fibres are of a sinewy ature, and of a nacreous (pearl) color; tle nternal membrane which lines the gizzan s very thin, fibrous and hard; it secretes yellow coloring matter, which appears have the property to dissolve stones, pri cipally carbonate of lime. Silicate of potasi (flint) requires a longer process. L'quids taken as drink appear to be absorbed ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

One-half the hoes forward and the other half back. T market and can not fail to be

first and s cond stomachs: they are never

writers on poultry have been ut animous in

gravel and stones to facilitate their diges

tion; the stones, according to these writers,

fulfill the office of masticating organs or

nying this opinion, so gener lly a imitted,

third stomach r gizzard, the salts of lime,

of albumen, and of silex. This opinion is

tle a ult of experiments we have made on

his ubject. In depriving for four months

some fowls of all sorts of stones or sand,

we remarked that the shells of the eggs were much thinner, and that the albuminous

literty. The yolk showed no difference. Are we not to conclude from this fact that

the hen seeks for stones and sand, especial-

ly those of carbonate of line, by n tural in-

stinct, so as to procuce for her economy the

salts indispensable to her existence, and for

her eggs the elements necessary to the form-

In Sussex, England, poultry fattening

establishments the birds are killed by twist-

ing or wringing the neck, the blood being

left in. A skilled operator can kill and

roughly pluck a fowl in two minutes, but

the removal of the short feathers is a more

women or boys. Immediately after being

board. This is something like a large wood

en V-shaped gutter made of two boards.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UYSIEDSIA ing feeling at pit of the stom-ach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth low solids.

eral prostration. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA by

cleansing and nurifying the blood, tones up the

igestive organs, and relief is obtained at once.

Is undoubtedly a blood

Rheumatism disease caused by an excess of the lactic acid

in the blood. Where there is perfect filtration of the blood there can be no rheumatism.

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA will remove the poi

son, supply the acids and relieve the pains.

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ings, enlarged joints, abscesses, sore eyes, blotchy eruptions on the face or neck. BULL'S SARSA-

PARILLA, by purifying the blood, forces the in

purities from the system.

Through the Kidneys flow the waste

sons the blood, causing pain in the small of the

SARSAPARILLA acts as a diuretic, causing the

kidneys to resume their natural functions.

By Irregularity in its action or

By Irregularity in its action of suspension of its functions, the bile poisons the blood, causing

jaundice, sallow complexion, weak eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling. These are re-

lieved at once by the use of BULL'S SARSAPAR

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Always Buy the Ber

fluid containing poisonous matter

Variable appetite; faint, gna

each about six inches wide, the angle at

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we think the u-efulness of the stones, con-sidered as triturators, is but secondary, at d

triturators of food. Without absolutely de

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. BUCKEYE Perfect FORCE FEED GRAIN&GRASS GRAIN & DRIL **GLASS FERTILIZER** DISTRIBUTOR. Greatest Improve-ment of the Age. CENTER GEAR. Lubin Pulverizers, Buck.

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By Belmont 64; first dam ly Alexander's Abda lah 15, sire of Goldsmith Maid, record 2:14. Olmedo Wilkes 3770

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forestry generall sense. The ta by Arbo used to having l sionary, to dissu see ther lie chure he had turned, with sor dispelle seen Ro demn; b what I

church, it can st publicat the stati and the has been it can bu heavy lo and scor value to than a sickly e deprived hot hol work of sides, w trifling o

cannot Atlantic winds a young tr when ex size of a

While apparently an easy matter to secure.

that it requires both skill and patience to

make a lawn which will meet all require-

ments. In this city there are numbers of

and add very materially to the beauty of our

But there is great deal of labor expended

upon lawns to keep them in good order.

Some of the labor, too, is not such as to add

to their beauty. It seems to be an idea with

many that plenty of water at all times is a

ecessity, and in the hottest sunshine they

are being constantly sprinkled. A close

observer will see the results of this in the

rank growth of the grass and its thinness.

It also tends to keep the roots near

the surface, render ng them liable to

winter-killing, or to drying up if

water is not constantly supplied. Then,

too, weeds are entirely too common in

awns treated this way, and while they are

kept cut close by the lawn-mower, their

presence is a sure sign that there is misman-

arement on the part of the person in charge

Water is all right when applied in a proper

manner. Nature's example may be closely

followed with profit in this respect. Nature

does not keep up an incesssant sprinkling,

and never under the rays of a hot sun.

When the sky is clouded over she thorough-

y drene es the ground with heavy showers.

Then the sun comes out and for a number of

warm sunshine without any more water to

trouble it. Tois is the course to pursue in

watering a lawn. Give it a thorough drench-

ing in the evening, not a mere sprinkling,

and then leave it alone for a number of

days. Grass requires water at intervals, just

as an animal does, but not an incessant

sprinkling. When, during a dry time, you

detect a wilting of the grass, or it gets. cov-

ered with dust from the road, then drench

induces a rank, sparse growth and leaves

by weeds. The following from the London

The beauty of a lawn consist in the even-

ss of its surface, whether level or sloped,

he absence of worm-casts, and of every

ind of obnoxious plants, such as the daisy,

lantain, crowfoot, &c. A lawn should also

e free from coarse gra ses, which greatly isfigure a smooth sward. Moss, too, is un-

To preserve a lawn in high keeping, considerable labor and attention are necessary,

articularly during the summer months. In

der to have a fine lawn, three things are

verdure, the chief point of beauty in a

awn, has to be maintained through the su.n-

mer when the weather is not and dry, and, therefore, there must be depth of soil into which the grass can strike root. It is re-

aid down upon soil—a good yellow loam of

filled up with the fine sweepings from a

graveled road. This was beaten down until

he sorface was perfecely level, and then the

the finest, softest, greenest, and most

pringy lawn I ever saw. A rich soil is not it all necessary, because that would cause

the grass to grow rank; what is wanted is a

therefore, be good, but not rich; depth and

e capacity to retain moisture are the need-

ful qualities. If the land be light and

should be added.

ly drained.

andy, a mixture of a rather retentive loam

In selecting turf to make a lawn, that

from a common or roadside, as free from weeds as possible, should be employed.

ommon lands grazed by sheep, supply ex-

cellent turf. If seeds are to be used, the ground should be prepared and leveled in

August, so that the seeds may be sown early

in September. A lawn should not be laid down upon a piece of ground that requires

draining; but if so, then it should be proper-

FORESTRY IN AMERICA.

Major Poore, in the American Cultivator,

takes a very sensible and practical view of

forestry in the United States, a subject

generally treated with more sentiment than

The talk about tree planting, called forth

by Arbor Day, recalls a story Mr. Lincoln

used to tell about a wealthy Hindoo, who,

having been converted by the Jesuit mis-

sionary, expressed a strong desire to visit

Rome. The good missionary endeavored

to dissuade him, fearing that what he might

see there would disgust him with the Cathc-

lie church, but he persisted in going. After

he had remained away over a year he re-

turned, and the missionary called upon him

with some misgivings. The Hindoo soon

dispelled them by saying: "Well, I have

seen Rome, and there is much there to con-

demn; but if the Catholic church can stand

what I have seen, it must be the true

So with forestry in the United States. If

it can stand the crowding upon it of foreign

publications, the visionary theories of cranks,

the statistical fictions of self-styled experts,

has been afflicted during the past ten years,

heavy load to carry. I have read scores

and scores of essays that were of no more

deprived of vitality by being baked in the

hot hold of a steamer. The forestry

work of a Scotch laird on his native hill-

sides, where tree plants can be set at a

trifling cost to thrive in the moist climate,

cannot be duplicated on this side of the

church, and I propose to stick to it."

sense. Our author says:

interstices between the chalk were

on this subject:

principal residence streets and avenues.

87

ENTS.

1854. erizers, Buck. and Walking rs, Buckeye Buckeye Cider Hay Rakes. D, OHIO LLS T

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STERNOLLY WED ICAGO ILL. ≥ U.S.A. rorked by 2 men price, Stands a cro. Stands a monera, proper

OXES.

size of a hoe-handle.

of the peace in G-orgia boasted of his it has gradually increased in favor until at Horticultural. LAWN-MAKING. There is nothing which adds more to the appearance of a home than a fine lawn. It we want the very best law old Eugland has, makes no difference whether the home is in

and none of here mmon law." a city crowded by neighboring houses, or on a farm where plenty of room may be had to follow one's ideas, a well kept lawn, smooth, even and thick and dark green, is a foreign foresters may contain valuable inmost desirable addition to its surroundings. a little experience will convince any one trimmed or felled a forest tree in their lives, and who cannot tell the difference between them which gladden the eye of every passer, an oak and a weeping willow.

Having had thirty years' practical experiforest trees, I feel warranted in the assertion they grow quickly, and it is what the miner calls a bonanza when the farmer who wants to build a fence can have a locust patch where he can cut straight posts, which when set in the ground will last a lifetime. The posts on an acre of poor land, planted with locust seed, and cut at the end of twenis heavier, harder, stronger, and tougher than oak.

days the grass is left to luxuriate in the

and they thus make tall, straight trees. it again, and thoroughly. Sprinkling only bare spaces which are sure to be occupied Garden containes some good suggestions an instance is mentioned of a child, which, simple and the result pleasing. After flowhaving observed this peculiarity in the tree, ering, and when the bulbs are quite ripe, desirable, although in the estimation of some it renders the turf soft and springy.

said one evening, when asked to retire, that they simply require storing in a dry place.

"it was not bed-time, for the locust tree."

We therefore commend the culture of the

had not begun its prayers." Chestnut trees can be profitably planted the purpose of profit or private use. in clumps and along the fences on hilltons, necessary, viz., deep soil, proper kinds of grasses, and frequent movings and rollings.

As regards deep soil, let it be borne in mind while the trace continue to gray. I may be while the trees continue to grow. I may be Press says:

One of the best la was I ever saw was every year. years, and thus furnish an abundance of blighted canes. He thought it "wintergood firewood for kitchen use during the kill," pruned them away, and took pains in Summer.

turf—cut from a neighboring common on which cattle grazed—was laid. This was other light than their "profits" estimated the cost of extirpating the plants, and hopon a cash basis. Their umbrageous wealth ing for better luck in future, he let it stand. should adorn every highway, should form a He was deluded yearly by the new growth windbreak for every garden, should shelter from the root, even more vigorous than usushort growth and soft herbage. Let the soil, every homestead, and should furnish a shade alon account of there being no crop. This for the cattle in every pasture. Here there 'new growth looked well as could be wished is no question of profit. Let us leave that as late as February, when he usually pruned for the Shylocks of the cities, and make our his blackberries. But by the next April he rural homesteads attractive. If country- invariably found the canes dead. He thus born boys are not worked harder than the lost his labor and the use of his land for Southern slaves ever were, if they can be four years. Then he lost patience and grubencouraged in planting shade trees, and in bed out the patch. making gardens in which their sisters can I have a four-year-old field of Wilsons in raise flowers, they will become attached to which dead canes first appeared in 1885. I re their old homesteads, instead of wanting to solved to try an experiment to see if I could descend in the social scale and become law- prevent this damage by fertilization. In vers, or merchants, or keepers of barrooms, 1886 I gave the plants a full dressing of all

INSECT FOR NAME.

FAIRFIELD, May 27, 1887.

Prof. A. J. Cook. DEAR SIR:-Just at evening the children ; said, "Mama, there is a swarm of bees in the oak tree." Going near, I was not sur-prised, as the "buzz" was equal to a swarm of bees. Every part of the tree was covered with medium-sized beetles, or rather they were flying about it. In less than half an hour they were all settled upon it and quiet. It was a thrifty tree of the second growth until last summer when many of the small twigs through the top died, and this spring it looks a little sickly. I inclose specimens. We read the MICHIGAN FARMER and if there is anything interesting about them we should see it there. MRS. J. M. WEST.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,

Dep't of Zoology and Entomology, INGHAM Co., Mich., May 27. The insects sent are La: hnosterna tristis or a small edition of its near relative, the that it will be well to look for some other common May beetle, Lachnosterna fusca. As suggested by Mrs. West, they have the ter-kill." And they had best not waste same habit, as does the May beetle, of time in waiting for this blight to disappear swarming in trees at night. I have often when it has once invaded the blackberry known the May beetles to swarm in such numbers in our College oaks that the poise of their hum could be heard for rods. They and the taffy of politicians, with which it do the trees no harm except to feed on the foliage, and this is rarely serious. As it can but be successful. Yet it has had a grubs, like all the beetles of this genus, Lachnosterna, of which we have several species in Michigan, they remain in the value to the foresters of the United States ground and feed on the roots of grass and than a lot of larch plants, forced into a other vegetables, thus doing considerable A. J. COOK. sickly existence in English nurseries, but mischief.

The Freesia.

Of this beautiful blossom, which is now Detroit greenhouses, the Horticultural ever I shall henceforth grow the Missouri until I find something better. Atlantic, where labor is high, and where the Times, of England, has this to say:

winds and the sun so harden the bark of At one time when the above first began to young trees that comparatively few of them, attract attention, it met with a certain of Berrien County have signed an agreement when exposed unsheltered, ever attain the florists, but for some years past this pre- rad raspherries, and to pack in twenty-four-When a candidate for election as justice judice has been completely overcome, and quart cases.

knowledge of the common law of England, the present time, especially in Guernsey, it his opponent derisively responded: "My is not only successfully but largely grown. friend talks about the common law of Eng- lts beauty, fragrance and ease of culture land! Didn't our Revolutionary fathers entitle it to rank in the list of conservatory shake off everything that was British? Of favorites. At the present time and from course they did. We want no English law December they may be forced into bloom here in Georgia, and if we must have any freely, and when successive batches are required they may be secured so as to last late into the spring. With regard to soil, loam, Now, for one, I have had enough of this decayed manure, leaf mould, and sand well rehashing of the forest literature of the old mixed are essential to obtain fine blossoms. world. The results attained by some of the and which, we may remark, when passing, formation or suggestions, but don't let they can be kept fresh and sweet when cut them be naturalized by the wholesale, even and put in water. The flowers of F. r. alba if their republication enables men to draw are often of the purest white, and even salaries as forest experts who never plant d, without the orange tinted spot usually observable in the type, and, as a rule, when the bulbs are strong, they will throw up a stem loaded with bloom from 12 to 18 inches in height. They are a splendid halfence in reclothing a New England hill with hardy plant, very elegant in habit of growth, and either forced, in the cool pit or greenthat it cannot be done properly; that is, a house, some very choice specimens may capitalist cannot take a hill and have it easily be secured. Generally they can be planted with trees in such a way as will raised readily from seed sown in a cool make his outlay a profitable investment. frame so placed as to receive the full benefit I earnestly recommend every landholder, of the sun; when up they should be thinned especially those owning hill pastures, to out where planted in five-inch pots to about plant next spring one or more patches of the six or eight plants in each. August is a yellow locust. They require no cultivation, very good time to sow the seed, and when thinning out the pots care should be taken to leave the strongest plants as a matter of course. For securing flowering plants and bloom from Christmas on through the spring months till about May, the bulbs should be potted from end of August to September, at intervals, and placed in a warm greenhouse, ried on in manner of pruning, surface culty years, are worth at least \$300, besides the and as the plants come up more heat should tops which make excellent stove wood. The be applied, water when the plants begin to from the cow-stable may be used around a locust is used by ship builders for trenails grow but not before; this, coupled with certain number of trees, that from the and for posts between decks. Careful ex- plenty of air and light in warm weather horse-stall around certain others, pig manperiments have demonstrated that the wood | tends to promote dwarf, sturdy growth. With regard to prices realized for the cut and then two or more kinds mixed. Not bloom at the present time, through last only will you become interested in the work, I am aware that the locust tree is preved week it was in fair demand from 4s, to 9s, upon by three different kinds of borers, per dozen bunches, each bunch consisting whose unchecked ravages have in some sec- of a dozen sprays of bloom. It has up to tions threatened the extermination of this the present been rather scarce upon the valuable tree. But if the seed is planted markets, and consequently has met a steady thick, so that the sunlight cannot reach the demand, which for good bloom is likely young trees, excepting those on the outside to continue, especially when we remember of the patch, the carpenter caterpillar (as they may be utilized to produce very pretty they are called) will not trouble them. effects, in bouquet decoration especially. "Their deeds are evil," but they do not Some very fine results may be obtained by "love darkness rather than light." This a simple process by which anyone may have thick planting also makes the strongest a welcome supply of strong and fragrant plants force their way up above the weaker. plants, either for the house or cool conservatory, by potting the bulbs from Augus to But the locust has a great advantage over November in any rich garden soil improved all other trees in its power to greatly im- by a good sprinkling of sand throughout, prove the quantity and quality of the grass and potting from five to six bulbs in an orgrowing beneath its branches. This is said dinary six-inch pot. They require, howto be owing to the fertilizing properties of ever, a free amount of water at the start, its leaves, which partially fold up in wet and then sparingly until the plants begin natural properties but needs underdraining. weather and at night, so that the rain falls to grow, when they should be placed in a directly upon the grass below. The leaflets sunny position inside with a moderate temof a locust tree also fold up at night, and perature. The treatment is extremely

> Blackberry Blight. A correspondent of the Philadelphia

permitted to say that I have chestnut trees, Blackberry fields invaded by this trouble planted in 1848, which are now fifty feet in continue to be affected each succeeding over seven feet. Each tree produces from mild or severe, the canes will be found dead to this rule. One of my neighbors had a cultivating. Tue next year there was a to-

the elements of plant food. Growth was enormous; many of the laterals were fifteen feet in length. In March, 1887, the canes looked green and promising for a heavy crop. A month afterwards they were all dead to the ground, and I have just finished grubbing out the roots. I think the contagion is spread in summer from the old cane to the new; that it grows in the tissues, and does not manifest the effects of its growth till the following spring, when the drying winds wither the canes which are already killed, but which hold green in

appearance through the winter. Connected with this destructive blight I might mention various phenomena indicative of its being a germ disease, something similar to the Phoma Lethalis, which kills the fruiting cane of the red raspberry. Observers can note these symptoms for themselves. I merely propose to hint to them cause of the effects witnessed than "winpatch. The growth will surely die every year, and the plants may as well be discarded. Probably we may be compelled to abandon culture of the Wilson. It will not pay to plant a blackberry field with the chances of getting but one crop from it, and this is about all we may expect from

Other varieties are not thus affected. Ever since I have grown the Wilson I have also grown the Kittatinny and "Missouri Mammoth." Both remain healthy. The and profuse bearer; the berry not so large being recognized by American florists be- as the Wilson nor so firm, but better flavorcause of its beauty, and can be found in our ed; too soft to ship, except in pints. How-

the Wilson.

amount of prejudice at the hands of a few te use full quart boxes for all fruits except

Experimental Fruit Culture.

without a great deal of outlay in time or money expenditure.

There seems to be a natural inclination to allow things to remain as they are. If a farm is bought the old orchard, good or bad, is accepted as it is, and so remains. On the new farm an orthodox number of trees are put out and there the work ends, so far as planting or changing of qualities are concerned. On thousands of good farms there have been no changes of importance in twenty years of time, not because there has been no need of it, but on account of the from freezing and thawing, a natural pronatural tendency to sit down and let the cess which, if permitted, works injury to matter of fruit on the farm take care of it- the vines.

We do not wish to be understood as saying that such an apathy exists on all the farms of the country, for there are multitudes of them where the luxuries of the best of fruits are enjoyed all the year round. Any man or boy, who has genius to whittle out a husking-pin, can learn in thirty minutes' time to set a scion, so there is no necessity of any farmer allowing trees to cumber the ground which produce only "cider apples," or food for swine. The scions can be obtained free of cost from neighboring orchards that contain the best varieties.

When a satisfactory list of fruits has been obtained, experiments should be carture, effect of different fertilizers. That ure, ashes, bone-dust, loam, about other but you will obtain some important information.

Now, it may be said that all these things have been done, and the result given to the public through the papers-a fact that we admit, and yet the experiments of one will not answer for another, as latitude, climate and soil vary; and what will prove the bes mode of cultivating in one section, may be detrimental in another.

Let a man on a heavy clay soil attempt to raise pears after the successful plan of Mr. Leighton upon the gravelly sea shore, and he would make a sad mistake. One varie ty of fruit will reach perfection in Virginia or Kentucky, while the same would amount to but little if anything in Michigan and Minnesota. So one soil needs phosphates, another potash, and still another has all the Hence we say experiment.—Farmers Journal.

The Raspberry.

Samual Miller says, in the Rural World: When the plants are needed now is the time to take up the young suckers. Do so carefully, and set them in beds three or four Freesia with confidence, whether it be for inches apart where they will make nice plants to handle by fall, and the ground can be kept cultivated. If the plants are not wanted, the surplus can be treated as weeds. No suckering variety will show its true character unless confined to a stool of from three to five canes, headed back propheight, and girth, two feet above the ground, year. No matter whether the winter be erly, and all the suckers kept off. The black-caps will soon need pinching. Some orted that the roots of common clover in eached ground descend to a depth of four a bushel to a bushel and a half of chestnuts in the spring. I have seen no exceptions growers say, "pinch when two feet high." This seems to me to be too low, but it is Rows of willows are also profitable in costly experience in learning its generality. well enough to try. They can be checked some depth—that had been deeply dug and then allowed to state; on this was placed a layer of two inches of chilk broken fine, which can be palled or topped once in five which can be palled or toppe height the young canes are liable to be broken off at the ground by high winds, which is about the ruin of that plant. There But we should look at forest trees in an- tal loss of the crop. Still hating to be at is a diversity of opinion as to how many canes should be allowed to grow and bear. Some say five, some four, others name six. I would say three, and those whe will try it will most likely find that there will be as much fruit on them as on five, with less of a bramble to pick in.

Growing Tomatoes on Supports.

As now is the time for planting the tomao in the north, any one who has a naked fence or large enough space to erect a temporary trellis, can, if he so elects, grow a few tomatoes, when possibly he may have no room for any other plant in the vegetable line. Where land is plenty there is no need of any fussing in this way. If plenty not kill the beetles, but the strong odor driver of room is allowed them to lay over on the ground, and the soil is not too rich, and veeds are not allowed to smother the plants, the fruit will ripen in its season. But little land in needed to grow a plentiful supply of this fruit-vegetable for home use. One thing only must be remembered, and exposure is what is wanted. Plant next a apples were greatly improved by the process trellis or fence, say four feet apart, and as He sprayed his trees with London purple, to support, as the case may be. When showing flowers freely, pinch out the top a leaf beyond the fuit. This concentrates strength in the bunch. Sometimes the shoots are apt to get a trifle too thick, and while not advisable to completely expose the fruit, a judicious thinning of the foliage is desirable. young state is the cut-worm. As a dozen or two of plants are all that is needed for family use, they are easily protected by the paper method. This consists of taking strips of paper-ordinary manilla is best, though anything will do-and winding them around the stem, burying an inch in the soil to steady the coil and having a couple of inches of the top protruding. The protection is perfect, and Mr. Cut-worm will have to go without his breakfast. About the only other pest follows later in the summer in the form of an ugly looking caterpillar. This may be easily gotten rid of by a little watching .- Prairie Farmer.

A Wisconsin Cranberry Farm.

The American Magazine thus describes the cranberry farm of G. B. Sackett, of north of that village, and comprises 1,600 acres, nearly all of which is a veritable bog, and is covered with a natural and luxuriant been cut from the Fox River to the southern limit of the marsh, a distance of 4,400 feet. It is forty-five feet wide, and the water stands in it to a depth of nine feet, suffiintersection of the canal with the marsh some of the advantages."

steam water works have been erected, with The premises of every husbandman, to a dood-gates and dams by means of which the certain extent, should be an experimental entire marsh may be flooded to a depth of a fruit farm. Fruit is not only a food and an foot or more when desired. There are two alterative, but a luxury. There is nothing engines of 150-horse power each, and two to prevent having this commodity in abund- pumps that are capable of raising 80,000 ance and in great variety, and that, too, gallons per minute. When, in early autumn, the meteorological conditions indicate the approach of frost, the pumps may be put to work in the afternoon and the berries be effectually covered by water and thus protected before nightfall. At sunrise the gates are opened and the water allowed to run off again, so that the pickers may proceed with their work. The marsh is flooded to a depth of about two feet at the beginning of each winter and allowed to remain so until spring, the heavy body of ice that forms preventing the upheaval that would result

> There is a three-story warehouse on the marsh, with a capacity of 20,000 barrels of berries, and four large two-story houses capable of furnishing shelter for 1,500 pickers. The superintendent's residence is a comfortable cottage house, surrounded by giant oaks and elms, and stands near the warehouse on an "island," or small tract of high, dry land near the center of the great marsh. The pickers' quarters stand on another island about 200 yards away. A plank roadway, built on piles, about

two feet above the level of the ground, leads from the mainland to the warehouse and other buildings, a distance of more than half a mile. Several wooden railways diverge from the warehouse to all parts of the marsh, and on them flat cars, propelled by hand, are sent out at intervals during the picking season to bring in the berries from the hands of the pickers. Each picker is provided with a crate holding just a bushel, which is kept close at hand. The berries are first picked into tin pans and pails, and from these emptied into the crates, in which they are carried to the warehouse, where an empty crate is given the picker in exchange for a full one. Thus equipped and improved, the Sackett marsh is valued at \$150,000 Thirteen thousand barrels have been harvested from this great farm in a single season. The selling price in the Chicago market varies, in different seasons, from \$8 to \$16 per barrel. There are several other

Horticultural Notes.

marshes of various sizes in the vicinity.

CANADA has a law relative to the black knot in plum trees, which requires every person on whose trees the disease appears. to cut it out or otherwise destroy it, the pen alty being not less than \$5 for each offense.

T. H. Hoskins, of Vermont, speaks very highly of the Shiawassee Beauty, a seedling of the Fameuse, and which originated in Michigan. He says it is fully equal to the Fameuse, but has not the tendency of the atter to spot or scab.

CRANBERRIES sent to the Southern markets are put up in water-tight packages, and the cases are then filled with water, this being the only means by which they can be kept in hot weather. Even in this condition they can only be kept a few days after reaching hot

New York commission men utterly refuse to return fruit packages to the growers of Delaware, New Jersey and Maryland. And the peach-growers as stubbornly refuse to furnish free packages, their profits being already too small. So they will endeavor to do without middlemen.

A New Jersey melon grower whose land is feet across and eighteen inches deep, which are filled with sand, loam, and a spade-full of chicken compost, made by mixing one part of manure to two parts of sawdust or dry loam. Very fine muskmelons are raised in this way

trary to general opinion, a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture; the ivy extracts every possible particle of moisture from wood. brick or stone for its own sustenance, by means of the tiny roots, which work their way into even the hardest stone.

An English experimenter finds that con-

MR. J. N. STEARNS, of Kalamazoo, keeps the curculio from his fruit trees by dusting them with lime slaked with water containing carbolic acid. He uses a peck of lime to a quart of crude acid. This preparation does them away, and the odor is quite permanent as it may be detected a year after slaking. This remedy is declared to be cheap and effective.

MR. HOLDER, of Adrian, said at a late meeting of the local horticultural society, that he and two boys had thinned the fruit on that is the spot must not be shaded. Full 500 apple trees in three days' time, and the the growth proceeds, tie or tack up to the prevent the ravages of the codling moth. He preferred the London purple to Paris green, because it mixed in the water more readily.

FRUIT and other trees are whitewashed to advantage, provided the wash is not put on heavily enough to close up the pores of the bark too much. Many farmers who do not like the appearance of whitewash on the About the only pest to the tomato in its trunks of trees each spring paint the bodies of them with a wash of potash or lye, killing many insects. A properly applied wash is serviceable to the trees. WISCONSIN produces nearly one-half of all

the crapberries grown in the United States. There are thousands of acres of marsh lands on which the fruit grows wild. The Wisconsin Valley railroad rups through forty miles of continuous cranberry marsh, as level as a floor, and which is divided into large cranberry farms. The Indians came here every fall to gather the berries, but tradition has neglected to tell us what they used to sweeten the acid crop, In Wisconsin the natural stand of vines has hitherto been so good that Eastern methods of cultivation have not been resorted to.

MR. E. K. SMITH commends through the Western Plowman, a system of "cheap irrigation for the family garden," which he has latter is preferable. It is a rank grower Berlin, Wis: The farm is situated four miles tested for years with increasing satisfaction: "Take emptied fruit cans, place the open end on a hot stove a short time to remove the top, punch about four small holes in the edge growth of cranberry vines. A canal has of the bottom, set them half their depth in the ground and plant your seeds around them Fill with water or liquid manure as often as need be. Cucumbers and the like will take a quart can full, even of liquid manure, every day it does not rain. No baking of surface, cient to float fair-sized steamboats. At the no weed-seed, and speed in watering, are

Apiarian.

Avoiding Stings. W. Z. Hutchinson, in the Rural New Yorker, says:

"Much may be done to avoid stings by

wearing appropriate clothing properly ar-

ranged. It should be smooth, and of some neutral tint, as gray or brown. Bees seem to have a particular aversion to black clothing. The trousers should be tucked inside the boot tops, or, if shoes are worn, the pants may be tucked inside the stocking tops. The wris -band, should be close-fitting. In fact, the whole clothing should be so made and arranged as to leave as few openings as possible. If the hairs upon the wrist and back of the hand are long and abundant, many stings will be avoided by shaving or singeing them off. If left on, any bee that alights will catch its feet in the hairs, and, when struggling to escape, will sting. Beginners sometimes wear gloves, but usually they are soon discarded as being too bungling and preventing but few stings, for the fact is that most stings are directed at the eyes, and the only protection that bee keepers usually seek, asi le from the ordinary clothing, is a veil or face protector. Even this is not needed except when the bees are 'cross' because there is no honey to gather. Mosquito netting or tarleton will answer for making a bee veil. It should be sewed to the edge of a straw hat, and be long enough to be tucked inside the collar. If a piece several inches square be cut out in front of the eyes and

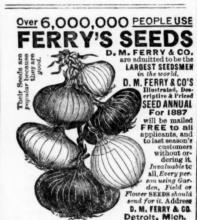
struction to the vision will be very slight. "Improbable as it may appear, confidence has much to do with avoiding stings. Let a timid person go into an apiary expecting to be stung, and it really seems as though the bees know it and do their best to realize his expectations. An experienced beekeeper will walk confidently into the apiary, go unconcernedly about his business, and if a bee comes buzzing threateningly about he pays no attention to it and the bee, finding that the man does not 'scare,' finally goes about its business."

be replaced with silk Brussels net, the ob

The American Bee Journal says: Some time ago we noted the fact that in New England se strong was the belief that bees injured the fruit, that an ordinance was passed obliging the bee-keepers to remove their bees to another locality. After a year or two the fruit-grovers decided to have the bees brought back, as so little fruit set upon the trees in proportion to the blossoms which appeared.

JAMES HEDDON, of Dowagiac, once secured 29 pounds and 13 ounces of unripe extracted honey as the result of a single day's gathering of a single colony.

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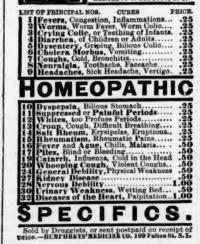
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DETROIT, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1887.

This Paper is Entered at the Detroit Postas second class matter.

WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week amounted to 98,601 bu., against 104,303 bu., the previous week and 59,070 on for corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 121,918 bu, against 49,181 bu. the previous week and 172,201 bu. the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks of wheat now held in this city amount to 187,491 bu., against 239,745 bu. last week and 1.080,654 bu, at the corresponding date an 1886. The visible supply of this grain on May 28 was 43,212,520 bu, against 43,018,834 the previous week, and 37,813,796 bu. at corresponding date in 1886. This shows a decrease from the amount reported the previous week of 193,686 bu. The export clearances for Europe for the week ending May 28 were 2,212,971 bu. against 2,824,512 the previous week, and for the last eight weeks they were 13,819,170 bu. against 9,-138,134 for the corresponding eight weeks in 1886.

It appears from the course of the market the past week that wheat has reached its limits on price, and that is not at all likely to go higher unless it is forced up for a time by speculative purchases. The outlook for the next crop has improved during May, and while the foreign demand keeps up well and is taking unusually large amounts of both wheat and flour, the enormous visible supply and the improved crop prospects are causing many holders to weaken. The week closes in this market with spot higher than the previous Saturday, and while futures closed with some appearance of weakness they are generally in advance of quotations given last week. Chicago is higher on 1886. The exports for Europe the past spot and June futures than a week ago. | week were 17,806, against 54,584 the The telegraph reports of Saturday's mar- previous week, and for the previous eight ket says:

firm than at the close vesterday. There The visible supply shows an increase of 22,was no special reason for this other than the local temper, for neither cables nor any hours of the day changed the general situa- 28,779 bu. the previous week, and 29,812 tion a particle. June wheat, however, received a good deal of attention during the It was bid stoutly for at the opening at 90 %c. One feature of the pit 460 bu., against 14,587 bu. the previous was there was scarcely any selling of the week, and 107,508 bu. for the corresponding June option by anybody except houses identified with the clique. It became evident, early in the season, that the old clique was advancing very quietly its selling price for the June option. June advanced gradually during the day from the opening figures of 90 1/2 c to 92c at the close. avidity with which the offerings at each limit were taken, was a surprise to mand exists for them. Spot No. 2 white those who have held out the theory that wheat short now, was against the grain in the country.' The California bulge helped June a little. Shorts bought with more or less freedom, realizing that the elique controls cash wheat absolutely.

New York was firm and slightly higher while Liverpool was steady with a fair de-

The following table exhibits the daily clos ing prices of spot wheat from May 2d to

-				
May	28th inclusive:			
-		No. 1	No. 2	No.
		White.	Red.	Rec
May	10	8734	86 %	83
44	11	881/4	8734	84
9.6	12	8814	8814	84
66.	13	871/4	88%	84
94.	14	88	88%	85
44	16	89%	891/4	85
44	17	89	89%	85
0.0	18	89	88%	84
90	19	89	88%	85
66.	20	88%	8914	85
06	21	89	891/4	85
64	23	89	8914	85
+6	24	8856	8914	
06	25	8814	891/4	85
96	26	8834	89%	85
96	27	881/4		85
88	28	8814	8914	85
44	30	00/8	00/8	
+6	31	8854	89	85
_		88%	8934	
June	*******	8854	8914	86
-4	3	8856	90	86
		0078	00	86

The following table gives the closing prices each day of the past week on the various deals of No. 1 white:

June

Wednesday.	89		**	
Thursday	8816		**	
Friday	*****	**	8614	
Saturday	88%			**
For No. 2	red the	closing	prices on	th
various deals	each day	of the	past week	wei
as follows:	June	July	Aug	Sep
Monday			****	

Shipments of wheat from India for the reck ending May 28, 1887, as per special cable to the New York Produce Exchange aggregated 1,360,000 bu., of which 680,000 bu. were for the United Kingdom and 680,-000 bp. to the Continent. The shipments for 1,000,000 bush., of which 320,000 went to the United Kingdom and 680,000 bush. to April 1, 1887, beginning of the crop year, have been 6,680,000 bu., including 2,500,000 the Continent. The wheat on passage from 17c per pound; fine Iowa, Wisconsin, and

of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in 14c; good to choice do, 11@13c; and ordin- At Boston the wool market has been For the Michigan Farmer. the United States, Canada, and on passage to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	43 018,83 14 600,00 4,824,00
-	Total bushels May 21, 1887 Total previous week Total two weeks ago Total May 22, 1886	62,442,833 63,394,103 65,519,67 59,509,773
-	The estimated receipts of fore home-grown wheat in the English	
	during the week ending May 307,000 bu. less than the consumption; and for the eight we	28 were

have been 1,691,561 bu. less than the consumption. The Liverpool market on Saturday was firm with good demand. Quotations or American wheat were 8s. 2d.@8s. 4d. per cental for No. 1 California; 78, 5d.@78, 7d for No. 2 winter, and 7s. 3d.@7s 4d. tor No. 2 spring.

ing May 14 the receipts are estimated to

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market th past week were 6,169 bu., against 15,185 bu, the previous week, and 36,934 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for he week were 10,914 bu., against 522 bu. the previous week, and 17,122 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on May 28 mounted to 13,073,611 bu. against 12,214,537 bu. the previous week, and 7,914,951 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week indicated of 859,074 bu. The exports for Europe the past week were 654,572 against 432,439 bu, the previous week, and for the pasteight weeks 5,362,017 bu., against 11,046,885 bu. for the corresponding period in 1886. The stocks now held in this city amount to 23, 562 bu. against 15,861 bu. last week and 33, 556 bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The week closes with a firmer feeling in corn than for some days previous, but prices still a shade lower than the previous week. No. 2 is quoted here at 40c per bu., and No. 3 at 39%c. Nothing doing in a speculative way so far as this market is concerned. At Chicago the week closed the same range of values as a week ago. The with the market firmer and prices a shade higher than a week ago. No 2 spot is quoted there at 38%c. June delivery at 38%c, July at 39%c, August at 40%c, and September at 41% c per bu. By sample No. 2 yellow sold at 381/4 @381/4c per bu., No. 2 white at 39@391/2c, No. 3 yellow at 38c, No. 2 at 371/2@381/c, and No. 3 at 371/4c per bu. The Tribune says of that market:

"Corn was fairly active and steadily firm, with better buying of futures, which was partly done by wheat men who came in beuse of the strength in the market for the leading cereals. Probably the incentive to ore confidence lay in the expectation of ight receipts for the near future.

The Liverpool market is quiet, but firm with prices a shade higher on both spot and futures. Spot mixed, 4s. 11/4d per cental; June delivery, 4s. 11/4d.; July delivery, 4s. 1d.; August, 4s. 11/2d.

OATS. The visible supply of this grain on May 28 was 3,750,268 bu., against 3,727,909 bu. the previous week, and 1,919,850 bu. May 29, weeks were 102,414 bu. against 989,347 "The wheat market opened a little less | bu. for the corresponding weeks in 1886. 359 bu. during the week. Stocks held in store here amount to 25,758 bu., bu. at the corresponding date in 1886. The receipts at this point for the week were 18, week last year. The shipments for the week were 1,006 bu., against 5,590 bu. the previous week, and 81,564 bu. for same week in 1886. Oats have improved during the week, and closed firm at an advance. White are the strongest, and at present a good de are selling at 33c per bu. on track, and No. 2 mixed at 30@30%. No light mixed are reported, and but few are held in stock The Chicago market closed dull at about the same range on both spot and futures as a week ago. There is very little speculative dealing in oats, and the fluctuations in values are light. Quotations there at the close of the week were as follows: No. 2 spot, 25%@25%c; June delivery, 25%c; July, 26%c; August, 26%c. By sample No. 2 mixed sold at 25% @27c, No. 3 at 24@28c No. 2 white at 30@31c, and No. 3 at 281/2 @30c. The New York market is quiet and steady, with values showing little change on spot and near futures, white late futures are lower. Quotations there are 381/3c for No. 2 white, 38@381/4c for No. 3 do., and 33 @331/2c for No. 2 mixed. In futures there is a fair amount of activity, with No. 2

DAIRY PRODUCTS

mixed at 32%c. for June, 32%c for July and

31 %c for August.

BUTTER. The market has been crowded with butter the past week, a considerable quantity being grass stock of better flavor than usual, and even this suffered a decided loss in value. The best sold at 13@14c per lb., while packages off in color or showing lack of flavor were difficult to dispose off at any price. Creamery has also declined, and is quiet at 16@17c. It looks, from the large receipts of the latter, that the creamery ousiness is being overdone, and new ones should be started only after careful consideration on the part of the promoters. It is not best to take as gospel all the assertions of those who are working up trade in creamery supplies. A word to the wise is sufficient. Oleomargarine is selling here at 13@14c in a small way, but the 30c per lb. it is safe to assume that the wool decline in butter will probably send purchased was not straight Merino fleece. it "where the woodbine twineth." At For unwashed wool the highest price we Chicago the past week receipts have been have yet heard of was 201/2c, while we know the previous week, as cabled, amounted to rather light, and the market closed higher of a number of sales where 19c was paid for and firm for fancy selections of creamery and steady for fine grades. The supply was These prices are relatively about two cents the Continent. The total shipments from fair and there was good inquiry for local per lb. higher than Boston and New York consumption. All other grades were slow prices; but there are indications that those and easy except packing stock, which was shels to the United Kingdom, 4,120,000 to firm and wanted. Fancy set milk creamery,

ary fair to do, 9@10c; common and packing fairly active the past week, sales footing up GRASS LAKE FARMERS' CLUB. improving their dairy stock. stock, 9c. The New York market seems to 1,644,600 lbs. of domestic and 516,000 lbs. has been much better. This has stimulated a more active demand, buyers appearing to the moment at least, and they have operatfancy table grades. There has been also some speculative demand, and several fullgrass lots have gone into cold storage. There has been no actual improvement in values, but the feeling is steadler on fancy grades. Quotations in that market on Satarday were as follows:

EASTERN STOCK.	
eamery, State, pails, fancy	@18
eamery, State, tubs, fancy	1714@18
eamery, Western, fancy	17 @171/4
eamery, prime	151/20161/4
eamery, good	14 @15
amery, fair	12 @13
te dairy tubs, fancy	1714@18
te dairy, tubs, good	16 @17
te dairy, tubs, fair	1414@1514
te dairy tubs, ordinary	13 @14
te Welsh, choice	@
te Welsh, prime	1514@16
te Welsh, good	14 @15
WESTERN STOCK-NEW.	
amery, tancy	17 @
stern imitation creamery, choice	14 @1414
stern do, good to prime	124@134
stern do, ordinary	11 @12
storn dairy fine	191/6-14

The exports of butter from American ports for the week ending May 28 were 117,519 lbs., against 110,453 lbs. the previous week, and 91,023 lbs, two weeks previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1886 were 260,732 lbs.

Festern dairy, good
Festern dairy, good
Festern dairy, ordinary
Festern factory, choice
Festern factory, fair to good
Festern factory, ordinary

CHEESE.

So far as we can see the market in this eity is practically unchanged, although we ooked for a drop in values as soon as al the factories got fairly started. This comes not only from an increase of receipts, but partly from a lack of quality in the early makes. This season cheese-makers appear to have escaped easily, and the free offerings of the new crop are being taken at about range of prices is as follows: New York fullcreams, 101/2@11c; Michigan, 91/2@101/2; Ohio, 8@91/2c. At Chicago the week closed with full cream cheese weak at 8c per lb. for cheddars, flats, (two in a box), and Young Americas, owing to the heavy receipts. The demand was fair and mostly in a small way. Skimmed cheese was unsalable. The rechipts in that market for the week ending May 31 were 32,607 packages, as compared with 45,296 packages for the same week last year. Since May 1, the beginning of the trade year, the receipts have been 96,164 packages, against 101,704 packages for the ame period last year. At New York values have declined slightly during the week, but not to the extent anticipated. The N. Y.

Daily Bulletin says of the prospects: "It is almost dangerous to check a de clining tendency in the face of decreasing receipts, especially at the high plane of valuation now ruling; and with Canada ready to "cut" under at all opportunities, the more careful sellers have been willing to take current bids and let stock go. Furthermore, beyond speculative necessities wants on the other side increase slowly, the make all over the State and across the der is growing rapidly, with a probability that at the present price of butter the cheese factories will get plenty of milk. chances for hot weather are also broad, and taken altogether, the feeling is that cheese must not only go down in price, but is liketo make a more perpendicular drop after naving been temporarily retarded through heer pressure of accumulated unfavorable offuences. The larger arrivals will nearly all disappear, as the hometrade is affording some help, but the latter does not extend greatly beyond ordinary boundaries and is cautious. Canada at the close continues to keen rather under the market and will send out a pretty fair quantity of stock this week.

Quotations in that market Saturday were

Quotations in that market buttardily were
s follows:
NEW CHEESE.
state factory, fancy 10%
tate factory, fine 101/2 2101/4
tate factory fair to good 93/2010
tate factory ordinary 9 @ 9%
tate factory, part skims, good 8 @ 9 tate factory, part skims, fair 64@ 74
tate factory, skims, ordinary 51/20 6
tate factory dead skims 3 @ 5

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 35,925 boxes against 28,644 boxes the previous week and 44,896 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all American ports for the week ending May 28 foot up 1,944,658 lbs., against 1,392,103 lbs. the previous week, and 1,018,257 lbs. two weeks ago. The exports for the corresponding week last year were 2,245,732 lbs.

The Liverpool market is quoted steady, with new American cheese at 55s. per cwt., the same price as quoted a week ago.

WOOL.

The activity in wool is increasing in this State, and the tone of the markets seems to improve. Buyers at first were reluctant purchasers at current rates, their principals at the east limiting prices below what any wool of even fair character could be pur chased for. But one after another they are coming into line, and the basis of valuation set by the FARMER some weeks ago is being reached in many instances. In the list of sales in another column, many of which were collated from our State exchanges descriptions of the d fferent lots are omitted leaving the matter to be guessed at. As a matter of fact Michigan is now producing large amount of medium and cross-bred wools, the result of the introduction of the Down breeds into the State, and these of course sell at a higher price per lb than the heavier Merino fleeces, especially as the fashions in woolens call for a large admixture of those grades at present Where prices, therefore, are quoted above elips without dockage for buck's fleeces markers will advance to a parity with those ruling in the wool-growing States before many days. So far as we can see the out-India May 10 was estimated at 3,440,000 bu.

One year ago the quantity was 3,344,000 bu.

The following statement gives the amount choice do, 13@13%c; fancy dairies, 18%@ they calculated upon a month ago.

hold up on the basis of values noted a week of foreign, as compared with 2,364,000 lbs. ago. The receipts have been lighter to- of domestic and 346,200 lbs. of foreign the wards the end of the week, and the quality | previous week, and 1,466,500 lbs of domestic and 1,020,000 lbs. of foreign during the corresponding week in 1886. The aggrebe of opinion that strictly fancy grades have gate receipts of wool in Boston since Jan. 1, reached about as low a point as they will for 1887, have been 113,519 bales domestic, 46,-184 bales foreign, against 96.274 bales doed freely with local and out-of-town, and mestic and 48,143 bales foreign for the corkept the market fairly cleaned up of strictly responding period of 1886. This is an increase of 17,245 bales domestic and a decrease of 961 bales foreign. Sales of wool in that market the past week were on the basis of 33@34c for XX Ohio, 33c for X Ohio, 37@38c for No. 1 Ohio, 301/4@32c for

X Michigan, 35@37c for No. 1 Michigan,

351/2@37c for fine delaine. New York X at

29@30c, New York medium fleece at 37c,

unwashed and unmerchantable at 24@26c.

The Commercial Bulletin, in its review of

the market, says: "The transactions for the week have again been irregular. Some of the largest houses in the trade have done little or nothing, and others have exceeded average amount. The call has again been largely for medium wools of all descriptions, and there has been less disposition to haggle over prices. The number of buyers in the market has not been large, many manufacturers having waited to observe the results of the two great flannel sales in New York. Manufacturers are on the whole short of wool, and the comparatively favorable result is likely to bring them into the market. The firm feeling is considerably enhanced by the lack of supplies of foreign Last year there were very heavy stocks of Australian and Montevideo woo in this country which materially checked advances in domestic flaece."

"To-day there is but a light supply of Australian wool and little or no Montevideo. The auction sales on Tuesday in London are likely to have an important effect upon this market, as a decline in price, with the high price ruling in the country to-day, would again induce free purchasing of Australian. "Interior markets continue very firm though no further advances are noted ex cept in Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania, where wool is beginning to come upon the market. In Texas, Kentucky and California, the market continues strong at previous quotations.

"Ohio and Pennsy vania fleece are ver steady, although hardly active. It would be difficult to purchase a good, fair lot of XX to-day, at less than 34c. There is no little inquiry for medium unwished wool. and several small sales are noted at prices ranging about 30c for 1/4 and 3/6 blood wool Some fat sheep wool of that grade, is held here at 29@30c. Farmers in eastern Ohio are asking 30@32c for their clips, and for he medium wools of Pennsylvania, 336 35c is demanded. For opening prices these figures seem exceedingly high.

"Michigan wool is quiet but stronger For genuine Michigan X. 31c is now generally asked, and for a small lot of choice wool 32c has been paid. The exuberance of good feeling in the west is marked by ale of Wisconsia X in Chicago at 32c Thirty cents is being generally offered in Michigan, and medium clips command somewhat more."

"Kentucky wools are strong. Every hing offered in that State has been taken Farmers in Indiana ask 29@30c.

New England wool is in demand from the farmers. G. S. Fletcher, agent for Faulkner & Colony, of Keene, has just bought, in the vicinity of Walpole, Mass. 47,700 lbs. of wool, paying 19, 20, and 2 cents per lb. "Combing and delaine fleeces are quiet.

There is less doing in Kentucky wools at the high figures noted, and manufacturers either have not bought at all, or have sought ibstitutes. Prices remain exceedingly firm The slight improvement in the prospect for worsted goods has brought about some little inquiry for delaine. which is exceedingly scarce both here and in Philadelphia."

"Texas wool is strong but only fairly active. The sales for the week some lots of fine eight month,' wool. The sales for the week include Boson buyers in Texas have paid 22c and more or twelve months' wool, and the best welve months' fine wool ought to bring 25 26c at least to show a profit. There is ittle or none of it shown here as yet. kets in Texas are exceedingly strong.

are in about the same position as those of Boston. Stocks of old wool are light, and not desirable in character, while manufacturers object to paying prices for the new clip which will let holders out with any profit. All the same, they are gradually making up their minds to accept the inevit-

THE GREEN PATENT ON DRIVEN WELLS.

A correspondent at Oceola, Livingston Country, inquires as to the status of the Green patent on driven wells. It is an nounced from Washington that the Supreme Court has decided that the original paten was valid and the reissue also. We have not seen the text of the decision, but if as represented it certainly ends the long and bitter fight which has been in progress for years in favor of the claimant of the patent. It would give N. W. Green, the patentee, full right to collect royalties and damages for infringements of his patent, against all who are using it without his consent. We will only remark, therefore, that the decision was a surprise to nearly everybody outside of those who were fighting to sustain the validity of the patent, and that it would require a careful examination of the evidence in the case before deciding upon the justice of the decisions. We are in the position of the Irishman who, when asked the question in court "guilty or not the trotting-horse was "getting there" in guilty," replied, "how the divil do I know till I hear the evidence?"

WHILE at Saline in April we saw a fine Shorthorn calf at the farm of J. E. Wood. Mr. Wood is trying to beat the record on weights at a year old. The calf on May 31st was eight months and fifteen days old. and on that day weighed 8031/slbs. He is holding his shape and doing well. Mr. Wood inquires as to to the best record made at a year old. We shall have to look that up before answering.

Mr. A. R. STILSON, of Vassar, Tuscola Co., wants to know where in Michigan he can get Yorkshire hogs, which he says is his favorite breed. W. M. Hilbert, Lansing. Ingham Co., has the Small Yorkshire, which we suppose is the breed Mr. Stilson asks for. We do not know of any Large Yorkshires in the State.

THE twenty-first annual ion of the American Pomological Society will be held in the city of Boston, commencing Wednesday, September 14th, and continuing three days. We shall publish the programme arranged for the occasion in the next issue of the FARMER.

About fifty gathered at the pleasant home of D. C. Preston on May 10 to participate in the exercises of the Farmers' Club. After the usual business of the meeting had been transacted, the members listened to a piece of music, which was followed by the report of the viewing committee of the previous meeting, which was as follows: Mr. Aaron Clark's farm is very pleasantly

located five miles east of the crass Lake, in the township of Sharon. Mr. Clark's buildings consist of a very substantial frame house with cellar under the whole house with partition between, really making two cellars. The first of the outbuildings we came to was a splendid hen house, new and well painted, 16 by 20 ft, a model for any one to imitate who intends Mr. Clark to build a nice house for fowls. has a nice shop where he can do many little odd jobs, thus saving many trips to the village mechanics. Mr. Clark has a good place for his self-binder. Your comm also noticed that there was a large pile of wood in good shape for use; also a spacious corn crib with wagon shed, barn 35 by 45 feet, sheep barn 25 by 35 feet, all in good repair and well painted. Also a cow barn 24 by 20 feet. His farm consists of 180 acres, all improved but ten acres of timber. Stock on the farm: Sheep, 36; horses and colts, 8; hogs, 10, and good ones. Roomy and convenient barnvards with water in each supplied by wind mill.

ANTHONY HOLDEN,
T. A. DIBBLE,
CHAS, RAYMOND,
Viewing Committ

This was followed by a well written paper on the cultivation of flowers, by Mrs. Rowe. In the discussion that followed Mrs. Lee spoke of the love children usually have for flowers, and that they should have a plat of ground for their cultivation and encouraged to make it as beautiful as possible. The question as to whether or not plants indoors were unhealthy was answered by Mrs. Rowe, who said that formerly it was supposed that they were unhealthy but that it was now generally concluded that, with the exception of those that were exceedingly fragrant, they were not. Flowers consume great deal of moisture, and a room that ontains numerous plants should in winter have water constantly on the stove.

Mr. Raymond said he once lost a horse hortly after eating some leaves off an oleander. He thought the horse was poisoned by them.

After the subject has been thoroughly disissed we listened to a song by the quartette. Mr. Brower then read a paper on road work from which we take the following: Care should be taken in laving out a road. When practicable roads should be laid on sections or quarter sections; the old saying. 'A bale of a kettle is no longer lying own than standing up" should be remem bered, and much heavy pulling might be avoided by going around a hill instead of passing over it. After the road is properly laid out see that it is perfectly drained otherwise you cannot expect a good road. Thinks the proper way is to turnpike, making a gradual slope from the middle of the road either way. In clayey soils cover with good bed of gravel; the slope of the roads in Kentucky where they were once almost impassable, had since been macadamized at grea expense, and the property had doubled n value. He thought farmers did not properly appreciate good roads; they too often spent the time supposed to be for the bettering of the roads in telling stories, talking politics or estimating their crops. He spoke of the State laws pertaining to roads: thought if the people would try to comply with them with regard to setting shade trees and keeping the roads in repair it would add greatly to the value of farm property and the com-

The discussion which followed was par ticipated in by all the gentlemen present. Then followed supper, at which all seemed to put in their "best licks." An hour spen in looking about the grounds, exchanging views in regard to crops, prices of products and various other topics, concluded the exercises of the day, when the club adjourned to meet on the second Wednesday in June at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Riggs, at which time Mrs. D. C. Preston will read a paper on "Canning Fruits and Vegetables." The question of washing, shearing and doing up wool, will be discussed in a paper by W. K. Crafts, and a selection will be given by Miss Louise Merri-

Stock Notes.

Mr. John Hope, manager of the Bow Park erd of Shorthorns, writes us that his sales of stock during the week ending May 28th wer over sixteen thousand dollars. The animals sold all came to the United States, and mostly to the Northwest.

Owing to the very rainy weather of the past week, Mr. I. H. Butterfield, of Lapeer, was ompelled to postpone his sale of Holstein Friesians, advertised to be held on Thursday last. It will be held this week Thursday,

MESSRS. EELS & JENNINGS, who have been shipping Merino sheep to South America, will send four well-bred trotting stallions with them. Mr. Eels reports a good demand for American trotting horses as one of the probabilities of the near future. It looks as if great shaps.

M. Kelley, of Kelley's Corners, reports the

sale to John Sullivan, Hanover, Jackson Co., of the Shorthorn bull calf Sharon Belle Duke 2d, by Airdrie Belle 3d 54473, and out of Red Rose of Benvenue 6th, a Rose of Sharon, Mr. Kelley has recently purchased from Henry Lyons, of Somerset, the cow Gentle Annie 6th, bred by Wm. Curtis & Sons, and running to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). Also the cow Miss Argyle 9th, out of Miss Argyle by imp. Duke of Wicken 14130, tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170), and her helfer calf. Since the purchase both cows have dropped heifer calves.

M. R. SEELEY, of Farmington, Oakland Co. reports the following sales from his herd

To Wm. Ewing, Wayne Co., heifer caif; sire Ykema 322 D. F. H. B., dam Kingsma Antje 12th 659 D. F. H. B. To Chas. Allen, Plymouth, a bull calf; sire grand sire Ykema 322: dam Di ed 1018 H. F. H. B., grand dam Diena 971 D.

To Wm. G. Johnston, Northville, yearling buli Jay Ykema 5400; sire Ykema 322; dam Jantje Bostina No. 977.

Only two more young caives for sale. We

are glad to see the farmers of Wayne County

MR. CHAS. WAKEMAN, of Pontiac, Oakland County, has purchased from the Bow Park herd, Brantford, Ont., the red heifer Duchess of Oxford 26th, two years old last January. and an animal of great substance and style. She is an Oxford and highly bred, her pedigree being as follows: re-Imp. 4th Duke of Clarence (33579).

Duke of Geneva (28756). 2d dam—7th Maid of Oxford, by 7th Duke of Airdrie (23718). —2d Maid of Oxford, by Grand Duke of Oxford (16184)

Dam-Imp. Duchess of Oxford 20th, by Grand

4th dam-Oxford 20th, by Marquis of Carrabas (11789)5th dam—Oxford 5th by Duke of Northum-berland (1940). 6th dam—Oxford 2d, by Short Tail (2621).

7th dam—Matchem cow, by Matchem (2281). 8th dam—Cow by Young Wynyard (2859). This heifer is in calf to the imp. Duke of Leicester 7th, one of the best bred Dake bulls in America, and a grand specimen of the Bates family of Shorthorns. He is a red roan, will be three next November, and weighs now over 2,500 lbs. With his great size he has fine proportions, and is in every way a remarkable animal. The heifer we believe to be one of the finest ever brought into this State. She

will drop a calf in September, and be bred back to the Duke of Leicester 7th, after which she will come to Michigan. Mr. Wakeman can be congratulated on his purchase, as few breeders would care to part with such an animal except at very high figures. The price paid was \$2,500.

Sheep and Wool Notes.

Mr. J. A. WOOLL, Elsie, Clinton Co., writes that his flock of nine thoroughbred Merinos sheared 125 lbs. 2 ozs. of wool, or an average of 14 lbs per head. Seven of the flock are ewes, two of them yearlings, and the other two are rams aged three and one year respectively. The three-year-old gave a fleece of 21 lbs. 8 ozs., and the yearling 17 lbs. His flock was started from that of J. W. Besley. of Greenbush, Clinton Co.

MR. GEO. S. PIERSON, whose stock farm n Indian Fields, Kalamazoo, sheared his flock of thoroughbred Merinos between May 5 and 12. In aged breeding ewes two of five years gave fleeces of 17 lbs. 2 ozs. and 15 lbs. espectively, and one of seven years a fleece of 14 lbs. Three ewe lambs averaged 11 lbs 51/3 ozs, seven ram lambs 13 lbs 21/4 ozs, and a two-year-old ram 26 lbs 7 ozs. His stock ram Prince 2d (1034), sheared 23 ibs, and Messenger 25 lbs 7 ozs. The heaviest ram

lamb weighed 1201/2 lbs, just 55 weeks old. Mr. Pierson's entire clip of wool was 2,150 ibs. Three of the fleeces given above were shorn at the public shearing at the American hotel. The balance were shorn at the stock farm.

Wool in the Interior.

Wool is quoted at 28@30c at Owosso. At Reading wool is quoted at 27@28c.

Wool is quoted at 23@26c at Ann Arbor. Washed wool is worth 25@30c at Ypsi-

Seventeen cents buys unwashed wool at Minden. The Grand Rapids Eagle quotes wool a

Twenty-five to thirty cents buys wool at

oldwater. At St. Johns 17@19c buys unwashed: 23 28c washed

Wool is quoted at 25@27c by the Corunna ndependent

The Mason Democrat gives the local rate or wool at 28c.

At Paw Paw good washed wool con nands only 25@26c. A fine load of wool marketed at Dowagiac

last week brought 40c. Buchanan has a lively market at 17@25

The Kalamazoo Gazette quotes wool washed, at 18@20c, unwashed, 20@28c.

At Flint prices for wool range from 18 to 2c for unwashed and 25 to 30c for washed. Unwashed wool brought 21c in Port Huron last week, washed is expected to

sell at 28c. Very little wool has been marketed at Allegan; rates range from 18@22c for unwashed, 25@30c for washed.

Wool is quoted by the Pontiac Bill Poster at 25@27c, with choice lips bringing a little

more. The market is hardly open yet. No price was established on wool a Howell last week, the rains preventing busi ess, but 28c has been paid for washed.

Pontiac Gazette: Wool market ranges rom 25 to 27c for good, clean washed wool. some choice clips may bring a little more. Tecumseh Herald: The wool market opens at prices ranging from 24 to 30c per

ound for washed, and 18 to 20 for un washed. The Niles Republican says large amounts of wool are being marketed at that place, with rates at 25c for unwashed and 35c for

washed. Portland Observer: A few clips of washed wool have been marketed here, which have been sold at 26c; but buyers say the price

will probably advance with the season. Ovid Register-Union: Up to June 3rd, about 25,000 to 30,000 pounds have been received at prices ranging from 28 to 31 cents for washed and 18 to 20 cents for un-

washed. The weather has been such that

out little wool could be marketed this week. Lapeer Democrat: The wool market ap-pears to be running blind as far as prices are concerned, and buyers are trusting to luck and Providence to get their money back. Several small lots have come to mar

ket, and from 25 to 28c paid. No regular price is yet set on wool. Caro Advertiser: The only thing in the Caro markets that excites any particular attention is the wool market, and the buyers are warming up in good shape. It opened at 20c for unwashed and 23 to 30c for

washed; now it is up to from 24c to 28c for nwashed and 30c to 35c for washed. Monroe Commercial: The wool clip may be expected to come in pretty freely in the next few weeks. A few small clips have been received, for which 25 to 30 cents per pound has been paid, which is several cents higher than the market started last year. A

good clean medium wool will bring 30cts.

which is about five cents higher than last

vear. Charlotte Republican: The local wool market has maintained a high state of feverishness during the past few days, mall lots selling as high as 331/2c and a umber of clips realizing more than 30c. The market is bound to drop, however, as its present condition is too unnatural to last ong. The livery competition in the local arket is one cause for the present high

quotations.

To H. German, Northville, yearling bull Fourth of July Day 439; sire Ykema 322; dam to read 522. The Jule 2d, is postponed for one week, to St. Anna 372.

Fourth of July Day was first prize bull at St. Anna 372.

Fourth of July Day was first prize bull at St. Anna 372.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2th, at one o'clock p. m., bits signature forged. The authorities are looking for Follett, and he will be brought back to answer for his misdeeds as seon as offer the same Cattle catalogued for June 2d.

I. H. RUTTERFIELD.

The speculations. Louis Deitz finds also that \$500 has been drawn from the bank on certificates signed by him as administrator, and declares to the signature forged. The authorities are looking for Follett, and he will be brought back to answer for his misdeeds as seon as the strength of the same Cattle catalogued for June 2d. State Fair last year and now at 22 months old on the Lapeer Fair Grounds, when I shall weighs 1,615 lbs. in growing condition, not fat. offer the same Cattle catalogued for June 2d. I. H. BUTTERFIELD, to reach \$30,000.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan

Pieplant at Ionia grows three feet, sever and a half inches in length.

Home-grown strawberries are coming into market in the southern portions of the State. The Ann Arbor Fuel Gas Company has filed articles of association. Capital stock \$300.

his 16-year-old wife, and tried to shoot father Wheat in Oakland County is said to be rap-

dly healing out, giving promise of an early harvest. The Lenawee Hortfoultural Society will hold

strawberry season. A resident of Aurelius, Ingham Co., has

buried \$400 worth of stock in 10 years. Not much profit in that. A man named Dunkley earns the title of

by growing forty that esculent at Kalamazoo The cutworm is damaging cornfields in the

ricinity of Monroe to a considerable and many fields have been replanted.

Evart has a Business Men's Association of members to look after the prosperity of the town, and business booms accordingly Miss Susan Bird, teacher at Milford, was

xilled by the cars at that place, as she was Mrs. S. Taylor, of Grand Blanc, made a fa-

tal error last week, mistaking chloral for wa-ter, and drinking it. The mistake cost her The State Pioneers' Society met at Lansing

ast week, with a good attendance. The Society has a membership of 680, and \$204 in the treasury. Eardly's factory at Cascade, Kent County, where hay-rakes and hand-rollers were man-afactured, burned last week. The factory

Gov. Luce has signed State Senator Palmer's bill providing that a license must be procured before parties can marry in this

state hereafter.

C. M. Lawes, alias Frank Fautz, was arrest ed at Dexter for obtaining goods on forged checks. He used the name of Ira Cushman, a wealthy farmer of the vicinity. Oakland County is hardly large enough to contain the Michigan Military Academy since the cadets who went from there to the prize

rill at Washington, won the prize. Governor Luce returned to the legislature without his signature, the University appro-priation bill, declining to sign it until it shall have been cut down to more moderate pro-

The poorbouses of Calhoun and Berrien Counties are reported to be in a disgraceful condition, the inmates being kept together ander unsanitary conditions in unsuitable For the first time in her history, Bay City has elected women to office. Mrs. M. S

has elected women to office. Mrs. M. S. Knaggs and Mrs. J. W. Elliott were elected embers of the local board of education to fill vacancies last week. Mason Democrat: Arthur Jewett, of Veay, now has growing 68 varieties of corn, 50 f wheat and 32 of oats, which he expects to ow in his collection at the county fair at

W. F. Vanderburg is the proprietor of the

Huron poultry yards at Port Huron, where he has over 1,200 White Leghorn and Plyouth Rock hens and chickens. He uses eubator, and from 300 eggs has hatched 26 chickens. A resident of Eden, Ingham County, has five acres of watermelons. How he pro

Mason, Oct. 12th, 13th and 14th.

to keep the small boys away is as yet a state secret. But he'll have to picket that patch secret. But he'll have to picket that patch rights and Sundays, or the boys will get more melons than he will. Pontiac turned out en masse to witness the eturn of the victorious M. M. A. cadets who

won the \$1,000 prize at Washington, and the boys received a genuine ovation. If the boys want the earth, Pontiac will make a strong effort to secure it for them. The first spring fair of the Washtenaw

financial less to the Society. The heavy and continuous rains during the days appointed for the fair, prevented attendance and damp-ened enthusiasm as well as ciothes. Prof. D. P. Mayhew, for many years anti, acting as principal part of the time, was buried in this city last week, Many old Normal School students remember him with

espect and affection, and will regret to hear of his death. The Petoskey fish hatchery will send out a special car soon with eight or nine million wall-eyed pike. They will be principally planted in the southern part of the State, in Branch, Hillsdale, Jackson, Lenawee

Washtenaw counties, in all the principal lake and rivers in those counties An agent of the Standard Oil Company has been prowling round Trenton and Ecorse, and the result of his prowl has been that a number of farmers have signed leases giving the company the right to sink shafts on their lands if 3,000 acres can be leased. The indi-cations are said to be good for natural gas

Rev. Supply Chase, of this city, died or paralysis on the 2nd, after a brief illness. He was appointed a missionary and came to Michigan in 1836, and is well known in Macomb and Oakland Counties, having preached at various points. He is said to have been the

oldest Baptist clergyman in the State, lacking but a few months of being 87 years old. Patrolman Klebba, who shot Wm. Dola whom he had arrested as a participant in a street fight, has been exonerated by the oroner's jury. It was fully proved that Klebba only drew his revolver when his own life was endangered, and that the fatal dis-charge was accidental. Even had it not been accidental, the jury thought the policeman justified in the discharge of his duty.

The supervisors of Genesee County are after the parties who own property which does not get on the assessment rolls. They have passed resolutions requiring the register of deeds to make an abstract of all mortgages against real estate held in that county, for the information of supervisors. The next resolution required each supervisor to ask every freebolder assessed if any mortgage was held against his or her property, and if so who held it and for how much.

On the 3rd, Daniel Fulton, living on the farm of Alex. Holmes, near Owosso, murdered his wife, Sarah Wigley, whom he married a couple of weeks ago, nearly severing her head from the tody, attacked Holmes and stabled him seven times. He then cut his own throat. There are several conflicting stories regarding the horrible tragedy, bit the fact remains that the woman is dead and it is thought both men will die. The cause of he act was jealousy on Fulton's part.

Monroe Commercial: A Carleton lad of 18 ecided to marry a neighbor's daughter aged 16, and hire a horse to convey her to Waltz where they could be married. The girl was where they could be married. The girl was willing, but her father was not. The latter hitched up his own horse and followed the couple all day, preventing them from stopping anywhere long enough to be made one. The "course of true love" was not to be managed in this way, however, and the couple took an early train for Detroit next day.

The Ann Arbor Argus tells in detail how Daniel Brown, who has lived in Michigan since 1826, and seen 81 years of life, including California in '49 and the presidency of what is now the Michigan Central railroad, lost 32,700 to a stranger who took him to an alleged lottery office and bamboozled him out of his money in a way which convinces us that credulity is man's greatest vice. Mr. Brown's money is a total loss, as he cannot even describe the men to the officers.

Judge Follett, of Grand Rapids, whose fall is mentioned in another item, is now known to have added forgery to his other crooked-ness. A note for \$750 has Edwin F. Uhi's name as endorser, and Mr. Uhl pronounces the signature a forgery. The loser is a ow, who further loses \$1,600 through Fo The loser is a widculations. Louis Deitz finds also that \$5

ge of probate of Kent County, Follett, left Grand Rapids on : n fishing tour to Traverse City. He there, but went to Chicago, from he forwarded his resignation to or, and sent a letter to his wife nor, and sent a letter to his whole heald not return to Grand Rapids, on shows that he had been losing left in his hands for the settlement in speculating in wheat. Just thus embezzled is not yet definit the aggregate sum is con also secured the endorsemen friends, who are left to pay

General

tal debt of the United States is \$1. President Wheeler died at Malone

short, and a couple of them surest way out was to resign. n Calfornia and Western Nevada ed an earthquake shock on the 3rd, s felt quite sensibly in the cities and

le., were left 18 days without tood ransit, owing to somebody's blun-

An old-fashioned and once deservedly popular farm tool improved by Yankee ingenuity and again goes to the front. For the past 10 to 12 y-ars farmers have generally used what is called the wire tooth rake, of various patterns, and no other rake has been in the market on which the operator could ride. Certain characteristics of the wire tooth rake have been objected to by all. Among them the fact that the teeth served too much the purpose of drag teeth—gathering up with the hay all the old leaves, stubble, roots, sticks, and even stones. In raking wheat and other stubble, this defect in wire tooth rakes has proved very serious, for the reason that sticks, and roots and stones gathered by it can never go through a threshing machine without endangering the machine as well as the operator. All these difficulties, however, are finally obviated by the advent of "The Climax" Revolving Wheel Rake, which is nothing more than the old-fashioned Revolving Rake improved and hung upon wheels and adjusted so that the operator can ride and easily manage it. It gathers the hay or grain only, creates no dust, and leaves the stones, roots, sticks, stubble, and leaves where they belong instead of gathering and mixing them up manner, and every rake warranted in every respect.

One of these rakes was used last year at the Michigan Agricultural College, and the following testimonial indicates how it was regarded there after being thoroughly tested:

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Farm Department, August 28, 1886.

on & Providence railroad has a big and cattle which had been ex-

contagious pleuro-pneumonia in Westchester County, N. Y., last State paid the damage. ne of the first earthquake in Mexi- its out in Chihuahua, about Casa Grande. The vol re, and smoke and fire are seen by

ack Hussey, of New York, who had a policeman, in front of his

They will skip some diey do not go under.

loore, living near Greenwood, S. house and went to spend the The house caught fire

ak of yellow fever at Key West, rming the residents, and it is the national authorities may be st in adopting radical meas-

This stock was imported expressly for 1. w. Faimer's roll this freeding establishment, wood ward Avenue, Detroit, and is second to no other in this or any other country, it having stood the tests of comparison and competition at the great National Exhibition of the American Perchero Horse Breeders' Association which was held in Chicago in 1886, and there securing the higher honors bestowed. At the head of the stud is ports abroad that the finances an Tract Society have been imaged, and that despite the at the publication department is ning, it really is run at a loss, the ng constantly diminishing. holic cathedral at Chihuahua,

out the altar while the of any age bred in America. Also young mares awarded various prizes both in this country and at the great concourse of France in 1886. were killed and women hurt. of the new ten-inch steel rifled

has been ruined by the careless-employe, a tool used for boring broken off, and the mechanics to extract it. The gun cost

Choice animals and their progeny, imported direct from the Island of Jersey by Senator T. W. Palmer expressly for his Font Hill breeding establishment, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Excellent breeding and individual merit the rule. Coomassie and Farmer's Glory the leading strains, with with whom he was living, on the quarrel which resulted in Mrs. ng a warrant charging him and battery. After Hall had rs be cut his own throat, and GENERAL WOOLSLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE HERD

ants are in no end of a stew

Merrill & Fifield, Bay City, Mich. the third arrived on rice is the with her flags at half-mast, death of some prominent per-As Cardinal Gibbons was the hed person on board, rumors vere at once excited, as he was when he embarked. Later.

at Ottawa, Canada, has decided cured in the United States egally recognized in Canada. stop to the practice of dis-and husbands, who come over States, stay long enough to me, and then return to Canada

actions by internal dissensions. A seen issued, charging Powderly General Executive Board with in cy and hinting at corruption, and ng Barry has been in collusion with turers, and that he "sold them out." gonism is the inevitable struggle be-

mixed assemblies and the trades cean, has reported to the Detate at Washington that conand Fancy Pigeons, e 24-page catalogue published; it gives full description colony are being liberated with inding that they must not settle English or French colony, and as a ence the majority of them are going rancisco. He says that a proposition before the level oan Francisco all the particle of the particle

Foreign

to America.

n Victoria will release all military Bodyke, Ireland, are continu eriff being protected by a force of

s at Bodyke are resisted to the ute poor Irish tenants, who resort to ud, and showers of boiling water to attacks of the sheriff and his 600

pers say that the authorities ar m the public the true number of ne burning of the Theatre Com-, and that 200 persons lost their rrible disaster.

n will have none but "the cream and shaken heaven to get ad e dreadfully disgusted.

tiements in Sierra Leone, Africa. nvaded by hostile natives, who at o villages, Sherbro and Sultyus e small settlements en route and inhabitants; they also car iers. The English residents narauders, but not until driven time did they finally retreat.

mings says: All flowers and plants peculiar and distinct odor, which a volatile, or essential oil, peculiar and this same oil we find in the the flowers; this it is that gives s distinct flavor. When flowers are ated in water, then distilled, the esal oil of the flower passes off with the and, if condensed, the oil is found e quantities floating on the water; s, as its name indicates, is very volaand, if exposed to the atmosphere, in evaporates. Thus the flavor of the is dependent on the quantity of this esent in it. Some flowers possess of it than others; and, as a natural rewe find some honey with more of a NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Farm Department, August 28, 1886.

T. W. GREENE:—I enclose a few words of commendation on certain points of merit in your hay rake ny foreman, in which I concur. I really hope you may be able to get it before the farmers so that all ts merits will be appreciated.

Yours very truly.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, Prof. of Agriculture.

We invite the most critical inspection of the rake, confident that we have at last developed

CHOICE PERCHERONS

AT LOW PRICES.

States Governments) impulsively exclaimed in their admiration, as he was led before the Typical Percheron!" Also among them is the beautiful mare

No catalogues. Call at No. 4 Merrill Block, or address

'Marie Antoinette,'' Awarded the Gold Medal of France for Best Percheron Mare

JERSEYS!

General Woolsley is the imported son of the most beautitul and noted prize winner of that me now upon the Isle of Jersey. Choice young bulls and helfers for sale very low. No cata-gues. Write or call upon

Choice Young Stock For Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write for Particulars.

MAN CALS III

>+ DR. CHASE'S +

NEW AND COMPLETE RECEIPT BOOK

The "Memorial Edition" contains over 800 pages. It is the LAST and CROWNING WORK of the Old Doctor's Life. The demand for this work is simply enormous. AGENTS WANTED.

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Winner First Prize, World's Fair, Antwesp, 1885.
A Breed, combining size, beauty, setion and durance established and reared under e patronage and direction of the French overnment.

THIRTY JUST IMPORTED

All approved by the Inspector General of the National Studs of France, and the get of Stallions owned by the French Government. 120-page Catalogue of Oaklawn Stud free, Address M. W. DUNHAM,

MENTION THIS PAPER,)

F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,

AND HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.

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FORD STARRING, Room 4, Merrill Block, Detroit, Mich.

the michigan herd of frize winhers.

At the head stands Clarence Grove (9709) an imported son of The Grove 3d, dam Ruby b spartan (3009); assisted by Tom Wilton (9322 son of the great Lord Wilton and full brothe o Mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Love

to mr. Bertram's Sir Wilfred. Such cows as Love. 19 2d. Fairy Lass 2d. Grace 3d. Fair Maid 4th by Chancellor 5310, Greenhorn 5th by Fairy Prince, Barcelona Queen by Horace 5th, three grand helfers by Hesiod (6431), and others of equal merit, compose the breeding herd.

Herefords at Auction

The Fair Grounds at Flint, Mich.

Wednesday, June 8, 1887.

About 25 head of choice Thoroughbred Here

fords including a few very fine imported helfers.
Many of the animals are rich in the blood of
Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and such sires as

WM. W. CRAPO, Prop.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will hold my second annual sale of Holstein Friesian cattle, consisting of a choice lot of young imported cows and their produce, sired by imported Tecumseh 366 D. F. H. B. The lot will also include the two stock bulls, Tecumseh 366, four years old, and Pel Couperus 716 F. H. B. both imported and both sired by the renowned Pel 122 F. H. B. The sale will be held on the

FAIR GROUNDS AT LAPEER, MICH.

- ox -

Thursday, June 9, 1887.

Terms.—One year's time to responsible parties hree per cent off for eash. Send for catalogue.

WANTED.

Ten tons of dry husks at once. Highest cash price paid. Peninsular Spring Bed and Furniture Co., 123 and 125 Congress St., west, Detroit, m28-3t.

COL. J. A. MANN, Salesman.

I. H. BUTTERFIELD.

M. L. RICE, Utica, Mich.

- BREEDER OF -

White Plymouth Rocks

FORD STARRING, Detroit, Mich.

CLIMAX RAKE CO., Lansing, Mich.

very tool that farmers have so long stood in need of.
The rake will be sold F. O. B. at Lansing for \$25.

T. W. GREENE, Patentee and Agent.

The Climax Revolving Wheel Rake Holstein Cattle. MICHIGAN BREEDERS



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SAVAGE & FARNUM. - Proprietors.



ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM Grosse Ile, Wayne Co., Mich.,

This stock was imported expressly for T. W. Palmer's Font Hill breeding establishment, Wood-

Imp'rted& Pure-BredPercherons All stock selected from the get of sires and An stock selected from the get of sires and ams of established reputation and registered in he French and American Stud books. New im-ortations constantly arriving. We have one of the largest studs in the country to select from neluding all ages, weights and colors, of both tallions and mares.

Send for our Large Illustrated Cloth-bound Catalogue; Sent Free by Mail.

SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

1887. OWOSSO **Breeding Stables**

LOUIS NAPOLEON 207, Season, \$100.

JO GAVIN NO. 564. Insurance, \$35.

BONNIE WILKES NO. 3261. Insurance, \$35. COLONEL MAPES NO. 3024. Insurance, \$30.

LEE DRAKE NO. 3023. Insurance, \$25.

DEWEY & STEWART, Owosso, Mich

Winners of all principal premiums at Grand Rapids. Also prize winning Land and Water fowls of twenty leading varieties. Eggs from my immense Mammoth Brouze Turkeys \$3 per 11. Pekin Duck eggs from extra large stock \$1 50 per 11. Ferrets, Rabbits, and Fancy Pigeons. etc. Send stamp for handsomest illustrated it gives full descriptions of matings, prices of eggs, etc.

Imported Clydesdale Stallion, Gen'l Johnston,

of approved breeding and great individual merit, will be kept this season at my farm near Bancroft, Shiawassee County.
General Johnston is a dark brown, with white hind legs, one white foreleg, white face and gray hairs through the body. He was imported in 1886, and is registered in the ninth volume of the Clydesdale Stud Book of the Clydesdale Horse Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Farmers are invited to call and see this horse before deciding where they shall breed their mares.

mares.

Good draft horses are in great demand, and their value is advancing. You cannot afford to breed to a mongrel.

Terms made known on application. Address I. L. MILLS,

Bancroft, Shiawassee Co., Mich. For Sale---Farms and Farming Lands in the Saginaw Valley—the best farming lands in Michigan. Address

Lord Wilton, The Grove 3d, and such sires as Horatlus by Horace; Marquis, by The Grove 3rd; Horace 5th, by Horace; Lord Cavendish, by Lord Wilton, and Mr. Adams Earl's noted show and stock bull, "Sir Bartle Frere," by Lord Wilton, Old Sir Charles and other sires of equal note. Nine grand young bulls fit for service; balance young heifers, cows with calves at foot, or well along in calf. Some fine calves by Lord Wilton sires. This lot of cattle will by far surpass any lot of herefords Michigan has ever contributed to a sale ring, both in point of breeding and individual merit. Sale positive. No by-bidding. Every animal receiving one bid will be sold. Will also offer one carload of young bulls and a few females at private treaty. For catalogue and further particulars, address John W. Foster, Manager, Flint, Mich., or J. A. Mann, Kalamasoo. Mich.

WM. W. CRAPO. Prop. Eggs for Hatching.

H. P SMITH, East Saginaw.

From Thoroughbred Poultry; \$1 per 13; express prepaid after June 1st. Wyandottes, Brown Les horns and Plymouth Rocks. Circular free. Address T. I. SUTTON, m30-4t Sutton, Lenawee Co., Mich. A Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale

Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres, one hundred and forty of which are improved, balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms inquire of R. B. OARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich.

SEED CORN I have a few bushels of "Golden Rod," well grown and fire-cured. This variety took the premaium at the Chicago Fat Stock Show last fall. It is well suited to Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana. Price (including sacks) \$1.25 per bushel; five bushels for \$5. Address B. HATHAWAY.

mr14-tf Little Prairie Ronde, Mich.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. Yellow Jersey Nansemond.

55 to 88 a Day. Samples werth \$150, FREE. Lines not under horse's feet. Brewsler's Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

DIRECTORY

CATTLE.-Shorthorns.

CHANDLER, breeder of Shorthorn cat-tle Shropshire sheep and Essex swine, a.e. Correspondence solicited. Jerome, A. D. DeGARMO. Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices.

A. J. COOK, Owoseo, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Poland China swine and Shropshire sheep. Stock for sale. Write for prices and breeding. J. LEELAND, Rose Corners, Oakland Co

A breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Stock of both exes for sale. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Fenton, Genesee county. je6-iy A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre-sented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale.

A RTHUR ANDERSON, Montelth, Alic. and Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 15 years, with Romeo 27750 by 23d Duke of Airdrie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 37624 at head. Correspondence solicited.

BENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center,
Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns of
Young Mary and Young Phyllis families, with
the Renick Rose of Sharon bull "Sharon Duke
of Clark" at the head of herd. Young bulls and
heifers for sale. Also registered Merino sheep. G. LUCE & SON, Glead, Branch Co., breed U ers of Shorthorns. Families in the hard: April Morns, Phyllis, Miss Wiley, Rose of Sharon and Blossoms. Correspondence solicited and promptly answered.

CHARLES FISHBECK, Lakeside Stock Farm, Howell, Livingston Co. Breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Bates bull Baronet Belle Bates 47411, Belle Duchess, Cambria's Vic-toria, Stapleton Lass, Selinas and Bright Eye families. Young stock for sale. June3-1y

D. M. UHL, Brookside Herd, Ypsilanti. Choice. Shorthorns of the best milking and bee ing qualities for sale. Correspon

DAVID P. WILCOX, Forest Hill Stock Farm Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Improved arm of 300 acres, with good buildings for sale. Postoffice address Riley, Clinton Co. n27-1y*

HENRY BROOKS, Brooks Farm, Wixon, breeder of Shorthorn cattle. The following families represented: Pomona, Rose of Sharon and Phyllis. Correspondence promptly answered.

HENRY LESSITER, Oakdale Stock Farm breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Stock H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merin

OHN C. SHAFP, "Hillside Farm," Jackson. Breeder of Scorthorn cattle and Poland China swine. Families: Peri Duchess, Rose of Sharon, Young Mary, Gwynne, Victorias, etc., with the straight Rose of Sharon bull, "Sharon Duke of Bath No. 6449" at head of herd. Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

TAMES D. BOTSFORD, Osceola, Centre

Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbree thorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep tock for Sale. June8-1y

JAMES MOORE, Milford, Oakland Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle of leading tribes, erd headed by Gloster Wild Eyes 59239. Also Hambletonian and Percheron horses, Highland cotch sheep and Jersey Red swine.

OHN McKAY, Homeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. J. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County, breeders of Shorthorn cattle, Registered American Merino sheep, and Poland-China swine, Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte fowls. Stock for said. Carboun Co., Mich.

W. HIBBARD, successor to C. Hibbard & rn cattle, Berkshire swine and Meru

sheep. All stock recorded. Stock for sale. N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-iy

M. DAVIDSON, Tecumseh, Lenawee County.

M. breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. A few choice
young females for sale. Also some young bulls.

Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

N B. HAYES, Eldorado Stock Farm, breeder of Shorthorns of the Young Mary, Phyllis, etc., families. Young animals for sale. Also breeder of Norman Percheron stock with impledorado at the head of the stud. Correspondence solicited. P. O. address Muir Ionia Co. dily O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, horns. Pamilies represented are Youn Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Corres-

S CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Polan China swine Ah stock recorded. Stock for sale

H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. 128 26

THE COLLEGE FARM, Agricultural College, Mich., breeds Shorthorn cattle, Berkshire and Poland-China swine, Merlno and South down sheep. A choice lot of animals always on sale at very reasonable prices. Address Sam'l Johnson, Sup't of the Farm. W. BALL, Hamburg Livingston Co., breed-er of Shorthorns. Principal families: Rose of Sharon, Young Mary; Young Phyllis and Crulk-shank. Also breeder of thoroughbred American Merinos of the best blood as well as the most

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WM. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakeside
Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., breeders of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle and
Hampshire sheep. Stock for sale.

81-19

Holstein-Friesians.

CHAS. F. GILLMAN, 'Penfeld Stock Farm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Merino a221y C. V. SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland
O.C. breeder of Holstein-Friesians. Stock
for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema
Sig. (D. F. Herd Book) at head of the herd. Cor
respondence will receive prompt attention. aulou

E R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, breeder and im porter of Holstein-Priesian Cattle. Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

M. STERLING. Monroe, breeder of pure Holstein-Friesian cattle. Stock for sale. Cor spondence and personal inspection solicited. W. SEXTON, Howell, importer and breed-er of thoroughbrad Holstein-Friesian Cattle, tock farm, three miles south.

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Flint, Genesee Co., breeder of Hereford cat-tle (Lord Berwick 2d at head), Cotswold and Shrepshire Sheep, Berkshire swine, Road and Trotting horses, with stallions Flint and Mam-brino Gift, Jr., in the stud, with eleven mares of Mambrino and Hambletonian breeding. Stock for sale.

R. HART, Lapeer, breeder of Percheron and Standard-bred Trotting horses; Devon, Galloway and Hereford cattle; Merino sheep and Cheshire hogs. All stock registered. Farm adjoining city limits; residence, and breeding and sale stables in the city. Come or write me.

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Galloways.

A. WOOD. Saline, breeder of thorough, bred Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw.

C. E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb of Atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence

BURLINGAME & SON, Byron, Shiawas-see Co., breeders of registered Merino sheep of Rich blood; also Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

M. DEAN, Maple avenue Stock Farm, Fe wamo, Ienia Co., breeder and dealer in Improved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also registered Poland China Swine. Stock for sals. Correspondence solicited.

C L. HOYT, Saime, Washtenaw Co., orecome of Vermont and Michigan registered thoroughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale,

A. GIBONEY, Kalamazoo, breeder of reg. istered Merino sheep. Size, form, length and density of fleece specialities. Young stock for sale at low prices. Correspondence solicited. AMES MeGREGOR & SON, Metamora Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regisered Merino Sheep. Stock for sale. my18-v

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R. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa line Washtenaw Co., breeder of Vermoni registered thoroughbred sheep. Atwood ran Peerless at head of flock. Also breeder of Poland China swine. Correspondence solicited.

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Shropshire-Downs. MERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan bred Shropshire sheep. Foundation, 26 recorded ewer out of Wesley J. Garlock's flock. Write for par

CARLOUK'S imported and Michigan-bred T Shropshire s2cep are the popular mutton and wool breed. Oldest established in Michigan. Unexcelled by any. Choicest stock at moderate rates. Wesley J. Garlock, Howell, Mich.

J. F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shronshire sheep. Stock registered. I im-• Importer, breeder and dealer in thorough bred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I im-port my sheep direct from England. Correspond ence promptly answered.

RD, successor to C. Hippard and mornington, Sniawa-see Co., breeders le, Berkshire swine and Merno recorded. Stock for sale.

J. LESSITER, Jersey, Oakland Co., oreeder of Shropshire Dawn Sheep, registered and one registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at rea-onable prices and terms.

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. u and dealer in registered Shropshire ock always for sale. Terms to suit cus A. BIXBY, Lake View Stock Farm, South Haven, breeder of Shropshire Stock from imported stock. All registered. Largest flock in Western Michigan. Inspection invited. au3-4m

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks

A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the argest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County breeder of Berkehire swine of the best known recorded stock. Stock for sale. 830-26

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A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale C W. JONES, Richland, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. My breeding stock all re corded in both the Ohio and American Poland China Records.

G F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohic P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Corres-pondence invited.

W. INMAN, Ypsilanti, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Poland-Chinas of the most popular strains. Some superior young pigs for sair zheap. Also Merino sheep. All stock bred from recorded animals. Correspondence solicited.

W. RILEY & CO., Greenville, Montcaln swine; all recorded in Ohio Poland-China coord Correspondence solicited.

Chester-Whites. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and, shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

W. TUBBS, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of pure Suffolk Swine. Choice stock for sale. Correspondence promptly an-

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder strains of blood. All breeding stook recorded. Stock for sale. my30-1y

HORSES.-Draft and Trotting N. J. ELLIS, Springfield, Oakland Co., breed-lions in use El Paso, Ingomar 1320 and Patachon 5001 (6478).

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MRS. N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich., breed er of high class Light Brahms chickens Eggs for sale by the sitting. Correspondence invited. m91-18t M. S. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek.
Dreeder of pure-bred poultry. L. and D. Brahmas, Langshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes,
Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Seabright
bantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouel
and Pekin ducks. Bronze Turkeys. Pea fowls.
Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Also
registered Merino sheepyand Poland-China swine
Stock for sale and eggs in season.

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About 100 head of both sexes and all ages. Several head of bulls ready for service, age up to two ages. Choice cows and heifers bred to my prize bulls Prins Midlum and Jongs Carre, who have no superiors. A specialty of young pairs not akin for foundation stock.

Deverything registered and guaranteed pure-bred. Write for catalogue and prices or come and see the herd.

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The following families represented in the herd

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LAKE VIEW" STOCK FARM,



steeders of pure bred Poland China swine and egistered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in O. P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest and best bred herds in the State, and has taken more remiums at the Michigan State Fair in the past ive years than any other herd. We breed only rom animals of fine quality, as well as glit-edged edigrees. We have now for sale a superior lot fyoung boars and sows, dark in color, and of the quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or come and see us. Special rates by express.

BENTON STOCK FARM W. B. OTTO, PROP'R,

- BREEDER OF -PERCHERON HORSES,

H. L. LINTZ, PROP'R,



ulls, cows, heifers and calves for sale. Import ed and home-bred. All registered. Prices very low, or would exchange for a few thoroughbred Shropshire ewes. A. P. CODDINGTON, mr7-tf Tecumseh, Mich.

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On the farm with us may be seen a very seen a very seen face for Circulars containing full particulars, address S. H. TODD,
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Shorthorn Bulls For Sale. Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Young Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and helfers. Reliable catalogues always on hand for distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenewee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohio Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

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One yearling sired by Lord Kirkleavington of Erie and one two-year old by the same sire. We also have one registered Jersey bull for sale. JOHN P. SA. NBORN, mri4-8m Port Huron, Mich.

Poland China Swine a Specialty.

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I have shout Twenty head of fine Cows, Helfers and Calves. for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.

A. L. FORBES, jos-tf
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23 Pearl Street, (Sweet's Hotel Block)



COMBINED Will E. Boyden,

DELHI MILLS, - - MICH.,

Flat Creek Young Mary. Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Every animal guaranteed as epresented. The prospects for Shorthorns are



Four Miles Northeast of Charlotte.

Imp. Altimo at the head of stud. Stallions, Geldings, Young Mares and mares in foal always on hand for sale.

Wisiters will be met at training notified.



Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Creve Cœur, White Leghorns, Brown Leg-horns, Golden Pollsh, Houdans, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching in season and fowls for sale. All my breeding hogs are recorded in Ohio P.-C. Record.



WE, the Todd Im-proved Chesters, have been Crowned KING in the showring

GREENWOOD STOCK FARM

ock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record. B. G. BUELL

Poetry.

THE WEE THING.

Oh! Bairnies hae we mony That rin aboot the hause an' ane is fair and gentle, Saft-steppit as a mause An ane is bauld and bonnie, Wi' blue een glintlin' braw;

But the sonsy, stumblin' wee thing Is dearest o' them a'! Tis weel I loe my Jessie, Puir bud sae douce and sweet,-Wi' smile that makes me gladsome

An' voice that gars me greet! An' weel I loe blith Donald, An Jack so gey and sma'-But the hirplin, toddlin' wee thing. Is dearest o' them a'

There's Sandy, straight an winsome Sae strappin' for his age, Pu' taller than the guidman An' airnin manly wage-Th! but the tears do bleer my een When on his face they fa'-But still that fechless wee thing. Is dearest o' them a'!

Idaurna think it ower, For fear it wad be sin I daurna let the lips spak oot, The thocht that bides within. I pray the Lord baith nicht and morn. That gude may each befa', But the pray'r that names my wee thing, Is the pray'r that leads them a'!

JUNE.

-Mary Elizabeth Blake.

And what is so rare as a day in June? Then, if ever, come perfect days; Then Heaven tries the earth if it be in tune, And o'er it softly her warm ear lays:

Whether we look or whether we listen, We hear life's murmur, or see it glisten; Every clod feels a stir of might-An instinct within that reaches and towers

And grasping blindly above it for light. Climbs to a soul in grass and flowers. Now is the high tide of the year, And whatever of life hath ebbed away,

Comes floating back with a ripply cheer Into every inlet and creek and bay; Now the heart is so full that a drop overfills it;

We are happy now because God so wills it: No matter how barren the past may have been Tis enough for us now that the leaves are green We sit in the warm shade and feel right well, How the sap creeps up and the blossoms swell! We may shut our eyes but we cannot help know.

ing

That skies are blue and grass is growing.

—Lowell.

Miscellaneous.

Death on the Battlefield.

Frank Wilkeson, in his "Recollections of a Private," says:

During the first day's fighting in the Wilderness, I saw a youth of about twenty years ago skip and yell, stung by a bullet through the thigh. He turned to limp to the rear. After he had gone a few steps he stopped, then he kicked out his leg once or twice to see if it would work. Then he here the clothing away from his leg so as to see the wound. He looked at it attentively for an instant, then kicked out his leg again, then turned and took his place in the ranks, and resumed firing. There was considerable disorder in the line, and the soldiers moved to and fro, now a few feet to the left, now a few feet to the right. One of the e ing line and began firing. In a minute or two the wounded soldier dropped his rifle, and clasping his left arm, exclaimed:

"I am hit again!" He sat down behind the battle ranks and fore off the sleeve of his shirt. The wound was very slight, not much more than skin deep. He tied his handkerchief around it, picked up his rifle, and took position alongside of me. I said:

"You are fighting in bad luck to-day. You had better get away from here."

He turned his head to answer me. His liead jerked, he staggered, then fell, then regained his feet. A tiny fountain of blood and teeth and bone and bits of tongue burst out of his mouth. He had been shot through the jaws; the lower one was broken and bung down. I looked directly into his open mouth, which was ragged and bloody and tongueless. He cast his rifle furiously on the ground and staggered off.

The next day, just before Longstreet's soldiers made their first charge on the 2d Corps, I heard the peculiar cry a stricken man utt rs as a bullet tears through his flesh. I turned my head as I loaded my rifle, to see who was hit. I saw a bearded Irishman pull up his shirt. He had been wounded in the left side just below the floating ribs. His face was gray with fear. The wound looked as though it was mortal. He looked at it for an instant, and then poked it gently with his index finger. He flushed medly, and smiled with satisfaction. He tucked his shirt into his trousers, and was fighting through the ranks again before I had capped my rifle. The play of the Irishman's face was so expressive, his emotions changed so quickly, that I could not keep from laughing.

Near Spottsylvania I saw, as my battery was moving into action, a group of woundod men lying in the shade cast by some large oak trees. They silently looked at us as we marched past them. One wounded man, a blonde giant of about forty years, was smoking a brier-wood pipe. He had a firm grip on the pipe stem. I asked him what he was doing.

'Having my last smoke, young fellow,' he replied.

His dauntless blue eyes met mine, and he bravely tried to smile. I saw that he was dying fast.

MR. WEBSTER, on one of his visits to Marshfield, heard and brought back to Washington the following good story about the Rev. Dr. Allyn, an eccentric Congregational clergyman at Duxbury. When a violin was first intrcduced into the choir of Dr. Allyn's church, the innevation gave great offence to some of the worthy parishioners. Especially was the player of the bass viol exercised with sorrow and indignation, when the frivolous and profane fiddle first took its place in the house of God, by the side of his sedate and portly instrument. He accordingly laid the case before the parson, who, after listening soberly to his complaints, replied: "It may be as you say, sir; I don't know but you are right; but if you are it strikes me the greater the addle, the greater the sin!" The hero of the

THE CAPTAIN'S MONEY.

A Tale of Buried Treasure, Cuban Revolt, and Adventure Upon the Seas.

IN FOUR PARIS.

BY JAMES FRANKLIN FITTS.

[Copyrighted 1887.]

When at last the two Americans whom we have seen at the Paseo were able to disentangle themselves from the crowd, they began to make their way down to the quay. Their progress was slow. Squads of soldiers patrolled every street, and they were often halted and commanded to give an account of themselves. On these occa sions Louis Hunter would stand carewhile the sailor, who had been prepared by the latter events of the day to act and talk temperately, would pull some folded papers from his breastpocket, and declared:

'Nellie Willis,' in the harbor. I am her Captain, Aaron Willis; this is my nephew, Louis Hunter, who sails with me. Here are my manifest and clearance; we're most ready to sail-only waiting to ship more hands. We've been to the Paseo to see the execution."

This full explanation, with a glance at the papers, and sometimes a question or two, sufficed to pass the two along; and when the Captain's Spanish was not understood, Louis was called upon to explain. As they neared the water the crowd became thinner, and they were able to walk more

rapidly, and converse as they walked. By all odds, the most daring thing I ever saw in my life," the Captain de-"A man couldn't try it once out of

ten thousand times, and escape a bullet," said the other. "Just so; and that's what makes the

thing so wonderful. Don't you think "I think it was fool-luck," said

The Captain eyed him savagely. Anger and disgust by turns ruled his

"I tell you what, Louis," he said, as he smote his open palm with his fist, "the time is coming pretty fast when the cabin of the "Nellie Willis" won't be big enough to hold you and me. You've angered me more this afternoon than I want to be angered in a whole month. Are you all selfishness, from head to heels? Did you ever say a generous thing, or admire another man's words or acts, in your life-

"O bother, uncle-you tire me with your sentiment."

"Very well, sir-I won't tire you longer. Your knowledge of Spanish has been of service to me, in getting my cargo and doing my business here; but I can't put up with your ways and manners. I sha'n't ask you to make another trip with me." "I'm delighted to hear you say so,"

Louis replied, in his most offensive

After this explosion, the two walked on in silence. At the quay a disagreemovements brought me directly behind this able surprise awaited them. A strong twos the newly-shipped crew, until the whole Spanish nation out of their wounded soldier. I could see plainly from | guard of soldiers was posted wherever all communication with the vessels and temper was by no means improved chored out in the harbor was absolutely cut off. Several boats had ap- able seaman among the lot. There proached as near the landings as they were permitted; among them Captain Willis recognized one from his own

"How long is this to last, I'd like to know?" the indignant Captain inquired of the officer of the guard, and received in reply the laconic answer which all Spaniards in authority delight to make to questioners, and which signifies in English: "Who knows?"

"I guess it will last all night, easy enough," Louis remarked. Captain Willis silently assented: and the two turned back to the city to secure a

PART I.-CHAPTER IV. THE BARK AND HER CAPTAIN.

The good bark "Nellie Willis" had been for some years voyaging between Boston and Havana. Her ordinary cargo for the low latitudes was salted fish, and her return cargo was rum, molasses or tobacco; sometimes all three. Her master was also her owner. and bluff Captain Willis had been so long in the coastwise trade, had for so many years sailed his own vessels and purchased and disposed of his freights, and had such a rare combination of business shrewdness with good seamanship, that those who knew him thought that he must have much wealth laid up. But the fact was that nobody knew the Captain very well; and as he was accustomed to keep his own counsels, all that was said about his possessions was based on guesses, and not on knowledge.

The experience of Captain Willis covered many years and embraced many voyages; but something quite uncommon had occurred upon the present trip. When he cast anchor in Havana harbor, more than two weeks before, he found himself almost without a crew. A storm off Hatteras, unusual at this season of the year, had severely tried his staunch vessel; and though she rode it out in safety, it was with the loss of three able seamen who fell overboard in the gale.

Before the coast of Cuba was sighted five more men were taken down almost in a day with a malignant fever. One died in a few hours, the other four were gent to the hospital as soon as the anchor was dropped in the harbor. Short-handed as he was left, it had been with the greatest difficulty that Captain Willis had been able to work his ship in, and now came the crowning calamity of the voyage. Sailors are proverbially superstitious, and the occurrances of this passage had made a deep impression upon the re-mainder of the crew of the "Nellie Willis." The Captain observed whisperings and consultations among them, and, though they worked faithfully taking in the return cargo, he could see that there was trouble brew-

ing. Two days before September 1. when the freight of tobacco and molasses was all stored below, five of the seamen came aft, and one of them, cap in hand, addressed him. The spokesman said that he and his mates had made up their minds that the "Nellie" had become an unlucky ship, and that they dared not return to Bo-ton in her. They had worked the ship faithfully on the voyage down, and they asked to be paid off for the half-voyage, and discharged.

Captain Willis was the very last man afloat who would tolerate any conduct of this kind from his sailors. He sternly ordered them back to their duty, telling them that they had shipped for the whole voyage, and the whole voyage they must make. He added in a significant way that such men could not be trusted with shore leave, and lessly by with his hands in his pockets, that they must stay on board till the anchor was up again.

The Captain flattered himself that he had settled the matter by his firm words and decided way; but he did not know the spirit of these men. They "We are both Americans, but per- had determined that they would never fectly peaceable. We belong to the return to Boston on the "Nellie." That night the whole five tried to swim ashore. Two were carried out to sea by the swift current and drowned; the mangled body of another was found floating the next morning, almost bitten in two by a shark; as the other two were not heard of again, it never known whether they was reached the quay safely, or whether they succumbed to some of the many perils of this harbor.

Captain Willis now found himself reduced to his mate. Ben Hardy, the cook, and a single seaman, beside his nephew, who knew nothing about working the ship. In no pleasant frame of mind, he went ashore and offered a large premium to a shipping agent to procure him a crew immediately. The agent promised to do his best, and went to work. The same evening he visited the Captain on board his vessel.

"It's no use, sir," he said. "I've found a dozen able seamen in Havana who want to ship; but one and all flatiy refuse to sail with you.' "What do the rascals mean?" the

Captain demanded. Why, the truth is, sir, the story about your bark being unlucky has been spread all over, and they won't

go in her. "The idiots!" shouted Captain Willis, stamping about his cabin. "I've sailed this bark for more than a dozen years, and nothing has gone amiss until this voyage. Never lost a man overboard before; never had more than a day's

sickness before." "Well, sir, you know what sailors are better than I do. Those fellows deserting, and at least three of 'em getting wound up at it, has fixed the thing, so there's no use in my talking about it. I'll try and get you a pickedup lot, of all sorts; but better than that

The Captain raged and stormed at the idea of his going back to Boston with a crew of 'fore-the-masters; but he had to yield to the inevitable, and the agent went ashore with instructions to do the best he could.

All the next day the agent was bringing out to the bark by ones and eleven had been secured. The Captain examined each man, and his when he found that there was not one were four negroes, powerful, muscustevedores, and who had made up their minds that they would like a sea-voyage. They carried clasp-knives in their waistbands, and were not a very pleasant lot to look at. Four more were depraved-looking Creoles, the very dregs of the Spanish population, with four as villainous-looking faces as were ever seen aboard ship. Two more were vagrant stowaways, who had come from Liverpool on a merchant vessel, getting the rope's-end liberally on the passage, and after spending a month at Havana in the calaboose, upon being released they went straight to the shipping-office, not knowing where else to go. The eleventh was a mulatto, almost a giant in size, with a sullen, ugly look about the eyes. His account of himself was that he was a free man, had worked on tobacco-lands back of Cardenas, and had come to Havana to engage in something different; he didn't much care This man the Captain eyed very

"There's something about your mo-

tions, my man," he said, "that makes me think that you know more of the sea than you want to tell. Walk across the deck. The mulatto hesitated.

"Start!" thundered the Captain The man walked to the other side, and returned.

"That walk can't be disguised. You're an old sailor; what your reason is for concealing it, I don't know nor



"START!" THUNDERED THE CAPTAIN care; only don't try to play up queer with me. Go forward." The mulatto sullenly obeyed.

Upon the morning of the 1st of September the Captain went ashore with his nephew, leaving faithful Ben Hardy, the mate, in charge of the vessel

errand was to see the agent; but the agent was able to tell him nothing en couraging about the prospect of obtaintng any good men. He had ordered the mate to keep close watch on the new men, and to shoot without hesitation any of them whom he found trying to desert; and also to keep Dick Purvis the only remaining seaman of the old crew, at the landing all day, for the use of the agent, should he secure any more men. We have seen that the boat was waiting off the pier when the Captain and Louis came down that afternoon from the Paseo, but that the vigilance of the military authorities in the search for the escaped prisoner prevented them from returning to the bark at that time. The two walked up to the city, called at the agents and learned that he had had no further success, and then repaired to an American lodging house which was well known to both of them.

Louis Hunter had made the acquaintance of some boon companions among the Cuban youth while the bark had been in the harbor, and he now proposed to "make a night of it." Captain Willis, fatigued with the excitement of the day, and much disturbed by the recent occurrences upon and about his vessel, went to bed soon after supper. Shortly after dark Louis sallied forth to look up his friends. He had not reached the next street when he was stopped by the patrol and examined. That he was an American subjected him to instant suspicion, and he was therefore taken to the guard-house for further examination. Here he was confined in a dark and ill-ventilated room for three hours with a lot of "suspects" who had fallen into the clutches of the patrol. One at a time they were taken out and interrogated by an officer. It was near eleven o'clock when Louis' turn came. After a close questioning the officer was apparently satisfied that the young man was not a filibuster, and discharged him, with a warning to go back to his lodgings and not be seen in the streets again that night. In not the best of tempers at the loss of his night's carouse, he obeyed. Upon inquiring of his uncle, he found that he, too, had had more experience with the Cuban authorities. The house had been visited by an armed party, and thoroughly searched. Captain Willis had been examined, his papers again scrutinized, and the officer appearing suspicious of all American ship-captains, because, as he wisely observed, "they might have brought some filibusters into port," had compelled him to dress himself and accompany him to the American Consul to be identified. This irritating procedure had been gone through with, and Louis found his uncle walking his chamber by the light of a tallow candle, literally cursing all Spaniards and Cubans, and raging like a caged lion.

"So you're back, are you?" he said, in a rather milder tone, as Louis entered. "I was thinking those highwaymen had got you.'

"They did, and only just let me go," said the other, sulkily."

"Well, I'll be cursed! But never mind: we'll get to sea to-morrow, in some shape, crew or no crew; and if the "Nellie" ever comes down this way again, it will be when a few Americans and Cuban patriots haven't half scared wits."

Had Louis Hunter possessed a frank sympathizing nature he would have embraced this opportunity to remove all misunderstandings with his uncle. The old sea-dog was now in that frame lar fellows, who had been working as of mind that made him wish to talk with some one, and with Louis especially, about the stirring events of the day, the inconveniences and annovances suffered from the Cuban authorities, and the dubious prospects of the return voyage of the bark, with her picked-up crew. But Louis had neither generosity of heart nor nobility of nature. He was cold, selfish and sinister; he had no real affection for the man who had faithfully tried, in his own rough, hearty way, to benefit him; and it may be-I do not knowthat some dark schemes of self-aggrandizement, prompted by late events, had already entered the young man's brain. However that may be, it is certain that he repelled all the Captain's friendly advances, went to bed, and was presently asleep. Captain Willis also soon retired; but this rude disturbance of his slumbers had made him wakeful, and it was not until the clock struck two that sleep visited his eves. Then his rest was uneasy, and troubled by dreams in which were mingled in one grand confusion Cuban garrotes, escaping filibusters, sick sailors, storms, calms and helpless vessels drifting without crews. Nor did his slumbers become calm and peaceful till another vision had soothed thema dream of a quiet home in far-away New England, and faces there that were very dear to the old sea-dog's heart.

PART I.-CHAPTER V.

ON THE DECK. The master of the "Nellie" awoke the next morning in a state of uneasiness lest he should be kept away from his vessel for another day. Louis wanted to remain in the city some hours longer; but the Captain declared that he should get back to the bark just as soon as he was allowed, and would then weigh anchor at once. After an early breakfast Louis sullenly followed him down to the quay. Many small boats were waiting here under the surveillance of the guard, the "Nellie's" among them. The hour was not yet nine, but quite a crowd of sailors had gathered, anxious to return to their vessels. The officer of the guard closely examined all of them. permitted the greater number to enter their boats, and detained a few for further examination. Captain Willis and Louis easily passed, and were about to step into the boat which Dick Purvis pulled up to the steps, when the shipping agent hastened up, followed by a man in a worn suit of sailor's "I've got another man for you, Cap-

tain," he said. 'He claims to be an able seaman; but, unluckily, he can't speak a word of English. But I

like to take him. He talks Spanish fast enough, anyway."

This last acquisition of the agent was a man of apparently fifty years of age. His bristly hair was grizzled, his shoulders were slightly stooped, and his forehead and cheeks were wrinkled. His face had the decided hue of the Spaniard. A great patch almost concealing his left eye gave rather an unpleasant aspect to his face. He was not heavily built; his motions were alert, and he seemed strong.

"Will you take him, sir?" asked the The Captain looked at this new sailor

with no great enthusiasm in his face. "Mr. Simmons," he said, "you've already brought me eleven of the worst looking fellows that ever stood on a



"ANOTHER OF THE SAME SORT."

deck: and now here's another of the same sort. Suppose he is a seaman-I can't swear in Spanish. But I suppose we might as well have a round dozen

of 'em. Put him in the boat." Before this could be done the man had to be examined by the officer. He answered all the questions asked him in good Spanish, which the Captain caused Louis to interpret to him. He said his name was Jose Gardez; that he was fifty-five years old, and was born at Bahia Honda, of Spanish parents. He was bred a sailor, and had always followed the sea. He had lately been on the merchant ship "Cid Campeador" between Cadiz, and Havana; but he had been sick, and his ship had sailed a week before without him. He did not want to be idle, and this was the first chance he had got.

This account was perfectly satisfactory to the officer; he nodded permission; and in a few moments the stout arms of Dick Purvis were propelling the party across the harbor.

Captain Willis was no sooner on deck than he called for the mate. "Call the crew aft, Mr. Hardy," he

said. "I've a word to say to them." They came, most of them sauntering along with their hands in their pockets. and looking altogether very unlike a good ship's company. The four negroes stood in a group by themselves. Dick Purvis stood with his cap in his hand, in an attitude of respectful attention; the others were collected behind these. Captain Willis surveyed them a moment with an eye like a hawk, and then spoke clearly and distinetly:

"My men. I've sailed the seas for well nigh forty years, and I've commanded ships for thirty; but this is the first time I ever went out with a lot of reen hands. Dick Purvis, avast there -stand aside; you know this talk ain't for you. Except Mr. Hardy and Dick, I learn that there's only two seamen now in the ship. We've got a voyage of nearly two thousand miles to make, and a valuable cargo aboard. You can't learn to be sailors on this tripbut you can learn a good deal. You'll be well treated by Mr. Hardy and myself-but there's one thing you must understand now, right at the start. You must obey orders-d've hear. I'm the Captain, and Mr. Hardy is the mate of this ship. Louis, put that in Spanish for the benefit of those that don't understand me."

The nephew did as requested. "That's all. Go forward now. Mr. Hardy, up anchor at once." The four negroes did not stir.

The others had started, but seeing that something was about to happen, they paused. "Go forward, I say!" repeated the

Captain, sternly. One of the negroes took a single step in advance of his comrades.

"We hab been deceibed," he said, speaking in a thick voice and in broken English. "Dis bad ship; dis unlucky ship; debbil in de ship. We four nebber go in um! Put us ashore, sah, quick.

The others heard this startling declaration with various feelings, but every eye was upon the Captain. They saw his face darken, and his little eyes shine like coals. He stood motionless as a post, his head slightly thrown back, and his right hand thrust into the breast of his tightly-buttoned coat. He spoke low, but there was a dangerous rasp in his voice.

"Mr. Hardy, get a pair of handcuffs. Shackle that man, and confine him below three days on bread and water." There was a low muttering among

the negroes as the mate started to obey the order. The balance of the crew edged back a little, as though they wanted to be out of the way of the impending trouble. Dick Purvis stood aside, somewhat nearer the Captain, holding a capstan-bar behind him. To his surprise and delight, he found Jose Gardez by his side with another such bar in his hand, nodding his head to him, as much as to say: "I'm with you." The Mate stood close up to the Captain when he spoke, and immediately started for the handcuffs.

The strain and suspense of such a moment is exquisitely painful. All on that deck felt it, though with different thoughts and emotions. The mate was certainly not gone two minutes; but the time that passed before his head emerged above the deck as he ran up the cabin-stairs s med an

The attitude and appearance of one man there ought to be mentioned. This was Louis Hunter. He stood at the right of the Captain, leaning up against thought, considering everything, you'd the quarter-rail smoking a cigarette.

He looked on as carelessly as though he had not the slightest interest in what occurred.

The mate went directly to the negro.

"Hold out your hands," he said. With a motion like a flash, the fellow seized the handcuffs and tossed them overboard. One sweep of his powerful arm thrust the mate aside. His clasp-knife was plucked from his waistband, opened and brandished; with a yell he sprang toward the Captain. His eyes were bloodshot and glaring; those who saw his face saw something more pitiless and ferocious than is in the faces of wild beasts.

Some of the men on the deck shuddered; some closed their eyes. Some rejoiced like fiends. Two, at leaststarted forward, brandishing capstan, bars. Yet they could not have been in time to avail against the agile, sudden movements of this mad human animal. There was a loud report; the negro

suddenly stopped. His eyes rolled horribly in his head; his knife dropped from his grasp. He threw up his arms, plunged forward, and fell in a heap on the deck-dead, with a bullet the ugh his heart! The Captain advanced a single step.

great navy revolver, still smoking, was in his hand.

"You see what I mean," he quietly said. "Now, to your duty, every man! You all know who is Captain, by this

There was not an instant's delay. The crew fell back, dumb and conquered by this stern exhibition of authority. The mate speedily assembled them at the capstan, the anchor came up, the sails were spread, slowly and awkwardly, and the bark with wind and current in her favor, so that nothing was needed, sailed out past the frowning guns of Moro Castle, and to the open sea.

The Captain paced the after-deck, and watched the mate as he moved about among the crew. Cool as the man had been through this exciting scene, he now began to feel the revulsion as the strain was removed. He wanted some one to talk to, and looked around for Louis, but he had gone down into the cabin.

In a few moments the mate came aft and touched his cap.

"They're doing fairly well, sir," he said. "Lubbers, the most of them, but they don't hang back now. I reckon we shall get all out of them that they can do.'

"Very well, Mr. Hardy. Who's at the wheel?" "Dick Purvis, sir."

"Right again. We're well out of the harbor, I should think." "Quite outside, sir."

"Keep her east by north for the pres-"East by north, sir." "And I say, Mr. Hardy, just see if there is any life in that fellow on the deck there. I meant to shoot him

I did." The mate went and turned the cumbrous body over on its back. A pool of

straight through the heart, and I think



THERE WAS A LOUD RE

dark blood had gathered on the deck.

"He is quite dead, sir." "Very good. Now you will see, Mr. Hardy, since this thing has happened in port, it would ordinarily be correct to make a report of it to the United States Consul, and have the body taken ashore, ask for an inquiry and all that. As things are, I'll do nothing of the kind. I wouldn't stay another day in this harbor for a million. Have the deck swabbed up, Mr. Hardy, and the body taken below and sewed up in spare canvas, with an hundred pound weight at the heels, and to- and down the ladder into the forehold night chuck it overboard." "Aye, aye, sir."

"You think these fellows are pretty well quieted now-eh, Hardy?"

"I should think so, sir," replied the mate, with a smile. "Well, you and I will have to take

tricks at the wheel with Purvis, till we know whom we can rely on-I'm going below now for an hour. Keep close watch, and call me if anything happens. You've got a pistol?" "Aye, aye, sir."

> PART I.-CHAPTER VI. A SURPRISING REVELATION.

Captain Willis had not entirely disposed of his cargo of salted fish at Havana: he had about a fourth of it still on board. He had learned that there was a good market for it at Nassau, and he had resolved to take the Bahamas on his course home and dispose of this surplus.

He had often sailed this coursealong the Cuban coast to Matanzas, thence up the Bahama Channel, Port Abace and Elethnera, and so out into the North Atlantic. Nassau was but two days'sail, provided the winds were what he might reasonably expect at this season. But well as he knew the route, we

find him now with his charts spread out on the cabin table, locating the many islands of this group, and carefully examining the various channels and passes. It was Captain Willis' boast that he had never lost a ship; and, certainly, if care, and study, and good seamanship could avail, he was not likely to.

Satisfying himself, for the present about the course, he put away the charts. Looking out from the cabin bull's-eye on the starb ard side, he saw ten miles away over the sparkling Waves the mountainous coast of Cuba. this disease, it is fair to assume that Hood The bark was bowling along before a

southwesterly breeze; he was at ses again; he shook off in a moment a disagreeable thoughts of the harsh but necessary event of the morning, and indulged in some pleasing reflection of the profits that he was likely to make on this voyage. Unlocking small locker in the side of the cabin he took out two canvas bags and weighed them in his hands. They were heavy; they well might be, since each was full of Spanish and Mexican gold pieces. He carefully replaced the bags in the locker.

The bells sounding the hour from the deck told him that it was now four o'clock. He remembered his promis to the mate to return in an hour. As he put on his hat to go above, thought of Louis occurred to him. He had not seen him since the tragic incident of the morning. What could the boy mean by shunning him at such time? His conduct had been so strange lately that the Captain was seriou troubled by it. Considerably agitated by these reflections, Captain Willis was about to go on deck, when he heard a smart rap at the cabin-door. The mate entered in answer to his bidding. "Well, Mr. Hardy-any trouble?"

said. "I was just coming up."

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"No particular trouble, sir, but some things have happened that you ought to know. I've put the mulatto at the wheel, and left Purvis to watch the deck for ten minutes, till I could tell "Quite right, Mr. Hardy. Now out

"Well, sir, in the first place, that mulatto. You know the story he told about his being a green hand?" "He's no more a greenhorn than you

with it."

are, sir! He tries to work slow and clumsy; but every motion satisfies me that he's an old hand, and knows every rope and spar in the ship." 'I thought as much.'

"But that isn't all. You know, sir. I'm an old sailor, and know pretty much every thing about sailors' ways, I've been in pretty much every sea, and in the South Pacific I learned all that there was to be learned about tattooing. I suppose I know all the marks that sailors use to distinguish each other. Well, sir-the mulatto rolled up his sleeves to take the wheel-and there on his right arm above the elbow was the true Isle of Pines mark."

"Great Heaven!" said the Captain 'You don't mean that he is a pirate! "I mean that he has been one whether he is now or not.'

"And you left him at the wheel?" "Only long enough to come and tel ou what I had discovered." Captain Willis snatched his revolved

from the table. "Come up at once," he said. "Bring another pair of handcuffs with you Take the wheel yourself."

The Captain gained the deck, and

strode directly to the wheel. His pi tol instantly covered the giant who held it. "What's your course?" he de-

manded. "East by south." The Captain glanced toward the coast. In the last ten minutes bark had been approaching it, tho it was still five or six miles away. vis should have seen the change,

the faithful sailor had flung himself The mate came up, saw the chang in position at a glance, and with a lot cry was about to snatch the whe

from the mulatto's hands. "Wait, Hardy," the Captain sain almost touching the woolly head wit the muzzle of his pistol. "You blace scoundrel, you are well known to and I should serve you right by ting a bullet straight through yo Why should I not?"

The man answered only by a stolid look of hate. His grasp on the whe relaxed, and the vessel fell off a poin "Keep her east by northeast, you're a dead man!" roared the C tain. "You're an Isle of Pines pi and you've shipped on this bark plunder it. Purvis-here, take the helm again. Mr. Hardy, put on the irons."

The mulatto sullenly gave up helm, and yielded his wrists to shackles. The mate marched h forward before the muzzle of his pistol, All the crew saw it, and there were some black looks; but no man dared to lift up his voice.

In a few moments the mate returned with the intelligence that he had confined the mulatto below, and had put on him heavy leg-irons.

Captain Willis walked the deck for half an hour with the mate, advising as to what should be done in the grave situation in which the ship was placed Every hour seemed to develop no and more imminent perils; and what was yet to come, no man could forese It was finally agreed that both Cap

tain and mate should pass the night o

deck, and that one or the other mi

be constantly awake to superintend the watch and the man at the wheel. "I'll go below again, and make som preparations," said the Captain; and

e proceeded to do so. Could he have known what ha transpired in his cabin in his abse something like despair might well have

seized him (To be continued.)

In a new Western novel called "Zur eccurs this description of a certain house keeper who was without any sort of do what the boys in this city would call a " tler." "She was called a 'Come-gals kind o a woman' by neighbors; partly in ridicule her enthusiasm, and partly in admiration her energy. It was told of her that she wo get up before light on Monday, 'fly 'rao uncover the fire, hang on the kettle and call up the ladder to the loft-'Come gals! De start up'n' start in! To-day's Monday, morrow's Tuesday, 'n' next day's Wednes 'n' then comes Thursday, Friday 'n' Satu day-the huli week gone 'n' nothin' done.

In hundreds of cases, Hood's Sarsapar by purifying and enriching the blood, has proved a potent remedy for rheumatist Hence, if you suffer the pains and aches Sarsaparilla will cure you. Give it a trial.

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I love to wake at early dawn, When sparrows "cheep, and then turn over with a yawn And go to sleep.

I love to see the rising sun-In picture books, In nature I don't care a bun

I love to lie abed each morn. In dreamy doze, And make the neighborhood forlorn With tuneful nose.

I love to draw the blankets well Up round my chin; I hate to hear the breakfast bell-

Confound its din! In short, I love the sweet embrace Of slumber deep;

And heaven-to me-will be a place ad heaven
Where I can sleep.
—Somerville Journal.

Bill Nye Contributes His Mite to the Tobacco Question.

Tobace) has been known to our race for about four centuries, and during that time it has made wonderful strides. It is sad to think of the suffering that ex-

isted throughout the length and breadth of the land before tobacco was discovered. Tobacco is grown upon the rich, red hill-

sides of North Carolina and Virginia by The monumental records mention her as means of agriculture. The best fertilizer is the handiwork of Signor Guano, of Peru, whose works are very popular in the South. The soil is then tickled with the hoe, and an African humorist who can amuse a plantation in this way, readily commands a salary of about 87 per month.

Fertilizing is quite expensive, and it requires a good crop to get even on the year's modern notions of beauty. The writer of expenditures for labor, fertifizers, etc. One man I heard of the other day sold his crop ably asks if this Chaldean origin of Rameses two weeks ago, and still tacked \$4.85 of on his father's side, and Mesopotamian on having enough to pay off Mr. Guano.

Tobacco is a strong, growing, herbaceous, fuzzy annual, rising frequently to a height of six feet un ess previously "topped." The only ornament worn by the adult tobacco plant is a large, thick set worm, which may be secured by imbedding him between the leaves of Mr. Webster's verbose dictionary and then deftly closing the rolume.

On opening the book years afterward the still features of the worm may still be de-The pinhooker is a peculiar feature of the received nothing more than was due to one

private sale business. Pinhookers work in of whom, addressing the Supreme being of threes. Pinhooker A goes to the hornyhanded producer, and says: "I will give you 880 for your lot; tobacco is falling a little to-day, and I will not hold that offer fa her, I have begotten thee like a god; all good more than an hour." The producer my limbs are supernatural." Elsewhere he refuses to accept the offer.

Pretty soon Pinhooker B comes up to him and says: "I'll offer you \$68 for your lot if you give me a reply soon. What do you

The planter gets a little scared over the falling market, but refuses to sell.

Then C comes in and offers \$60 if accepted promptly, and the now thoroughly be proven cannot be gone into here, but and accept his offer. But A says it is too and at least considerable plausibility. late-the market is too shaky. He then scours the premises for B, who reluctantly takes the goods at about \$15 less than they | One of the most striking instances of

Tobacco is used in the preparation of day, was exhibited in an old lady client of

ernment needed more means.

Taat is the reason why so many nickel Norton. cigars are being sacrificed at the rate of two Her voice was quite faint, and she seemed for a quarter.

The Pharaohs.

Modern research has seldom brought the the farm isn't yours to give away. "The dead past into more vivid contrast to the farm isn't mine!" she said, in a voice deliving present than in the case of the recent discoveries amid the royal tombs of Egypt. The two most interesting articles in the May Century are on this subject. The one is entitled "Finding Pharaoh." and the other "Pharaoh and his Daughter." The particular Pharaoh in question is the same in both cases, the renowned Rameses II., Mr. Norton-your husband-gave you a life known to the Greeks as Sesostris, and to Jews and Christianity as he who, knowing the farm goes to his son John, and your not Joseph, oppressed the Children of Israel. The first of these articles gives a very graphic account of the finding of this an tique majesty's corpse in the place where ic Just so. had been buried amid mighty lamentation more than three thousand years ago. Time, which blots out so much, had blotted out from the memory of man the location of the royal resting place, and it was accidentally gathered a blanket and covering about her, that its discovery was made. The circumstances attending this discovery belong to the romance of this branch of science. For some time the officials of the museum at That was fifteen years ago. The old lady Bulak had been puzzled to understand how visitors from Thebes brought back so many curiosities known to belong to the time of Rameses II, his father and his grandfather. It was shrewdly suspected that Arabs in the vicinity had made discoveries which they were keeping to themselves and turning to their own profit. Detectives were set to work. Arrests were made. Every means Was taken to exhort confession, even the bastinado being tried on the more refractory. But it was all in vain. The victims either had really nothing to reveal or their cupidity was stronger than their nervous system and they refused to tell what they knew. At length liberal "bakhshish" prevailed over the resolution of one of four brothers who had made a lucky "find" and were in a good way of becoming rich from it. The place was revealed, thoroughly explored and found to be in very truth the tomb of the greatest of the Pharaohs and of many others who in their day and in their several degrees had been very great

The article on "Pharaoh and His Daughter" is bountiful y illustrated with pictures of Rameses and of his favorite queen, who. according to the authorities, seems to have been also one of his very numerous company of daughters. His Majesty was fully possessed with the idea of his own glory and determined that future ages should be well acquainted with his features, for he had them cut out in solid stone as often as the fancy seized him, which would seem to have been very often, and many of these you must learn it, for you boys will have to largest field of grain, and while the family little fortunes.

old effigies have resisted all attempts of fight, rerhaps, some day. Do you under-Father Time to destroy them and are well stand me?" nigh as life-like to-day as when first exe-"Oh, yes, grandpa!" And with a little added instruction, a pin

cuted. They are masterpieces of the sculptor's art and give us the highest respect for can now be heard to drop in the Labiche the realist'e ability of ancient Egyptian household. The children still "play solgenius, as it is not at all difficult to trace a dier," but none of your old fa-hioned evo really wonderful likeness between them lutions for them. All tay long they go on and the face of the recently-discovered mummy which, by the way, as if in mockery of human dreams of greatness, is duly "antiquities" in the museum at Bulak.

tians. His father Seti seems to have been

to the ideas current at the time on those

mysteries, but his mother. Tuaa, more than

made up for any of her lore's deficiencies

in that respect, her blood being the bluest

of the blue, she being descended directly

from Thothmes III. and Amenophis III.

Royal Wife, Royal Mother, Heiress and

for her father was a powerful king and her

of this royal lady shows her to have been

attractive enough to have pleased even our

the article, Mr. John A. Paine very reason-

his mother's, may not explain that Biblical

This Pharach, thus royally descended

his people, reverenced by all his Ministers.

and worshipped by his wives. He was

never troubled by any doubts about deserv-

ing the divine honors that were paid to him.

On the contrary, he was convinced that he

The latter part of the article is devoted to

Nefer-ari, the finder of Moses, the beloved

And She Didn't.

is alive to-day .- Youth's Companion.

Playing Soldier.

one day when the riot was at its height.

"Of course not. Nowadays the great ob-

ject in war is to surprise the enemy, to lay

ambuscades and to advance on tip-toe-

The children listened, more and more in-

" Playing soldier, grandpapa."

"How then. grandpapa?"

astonishment.

gently, gently."

oppressed them without cause "

Truth, the Beloved of Amen."

If the remedy only proves permanent, enters somewhat fully into the genealogy of Labiche should apply for a patent. Rameses, and by physiological comparisons, as well as from the information gained from

This very interesting magazine article taught them so interesting a game.

the "Tablet of four hundred years," as a Jones's Wife Was Not Musical. memorial slab of syenite found among the "My wife," said Jones, ' has one great ruins of Zoan, is called, and other sources, accomplishment; she doesn't know a note connects him with those Shepherd Kings of of music." I admired his charming spouse

still more ancient days, who made shepfrom that moment. herding such an abomination to the Egyp-To think of the misery that from her childhood she saved her friends and relasomewhat wanting in royal blood, according | tions.

She never played scales before breakfast and so prevented her poor father and mother having a comfortable doze prior to

She never drove the neighbors mad with either "The Blue Bells of Scotland" or "Glorious Apollo." She never Czernly Exercised anybody's

Sharer of the Throne." So much on her patience to that extent as to drive them father's side. On her mother's none the erazy. less was she a princess in her own right. When she was fourteen or thereabout and there were people in the drawing-room, mother Queen of Mesopotamia. A portrait her mother never said: "An anda, darling, play that charming bit of Kuhe, with variations." The variations in question some thing like a rat running over the key-board

> to eat a bit of cheese. When 16 she never "Lieder Ohne Worte "-d her eldest brother to death when he was cramming for Woolwich.

and stopping every now and then (chords)

verse which says, "For thus saith the Lord When 18 she never gave anybody doses God: My people went down aforetime into of Liszt. She never scrambled through Egypt to soi urn there, and the Assyrian Chopin's mazurkas. She never gave anybody an amateur delirium tremens with was, indeed, a very great king, adored by Restless Nights."

Thrice happy Jones, how are you to be envied! Your ears are never assailed with these awe-inspiring words:

"Darling, would you like a little music with your coffee?" Thrice harpy Jones, you were never

soothed with the "Moonlight Sonata" his ideas, he speaks thus: "Thus speaks when you wanted to have a quiet look at your betting book. the father of the Gods, to his son who loves him, the first-born of his loins, I am thy An unmusical woman.

O, pearl of pearls! O, angelic silent bulbul! O, that I had such a charmer to nestle is spoken of as "Rameses, the Strong in in my manly breast!-An Englishman.

While the suffragists are begging the men

Women's Right to Vote.

wife of Rameses, whom, as already said, to give them the ballot, declaring that it is there seem good reasons for believing to a necessary means to woman's doing any-leave it open. I'll take chances." thing noteworthy in the world, other women have also borne a filial relation to the great king. The steps by which this is sought to have gone forward and taken anything they had the capacity to take. If a woman wantfrightened toiler rushes around to find A they have at least all the merit of ingenuity ed to be a doctor, she made herself one, and the world wonders how it used to get on write a book, she wrote it, and the world mindcure I ever saw, said Judge W-, one reading what are loosely called feminine keeper is sent for. When the nights get snuff, fine-cus tobacco and plug tobacco. It mine; but it was a case of self-cure. Her she became one, and made men see stars around the corner" for a drink, leaving the is frequently used also to flavor cigars and name was Norton. She had been a second they never saw before; if she had a fancy bank unguarded. The one in the Bank of sometimes in the better grade of cigar- wife. She was in bed, seriously ill, and for law, she read law, and forced the court the Metropolis, in Union square, did that modest as the cottage is, I would suggest sent for me to draw up her will. I hastened which had laid aside gowns itself to recog-For years it has been a favorite amuse- to the house with paper and pen. I found a nize a Portia in petticoats; would she draw at midnight, and returned an hour later to ment on the part of the United States to table and chair ready for me at the woman's the curtains and lecture, she had crowded find every officer of the bank, from the ment on the part of the United States to jerk a few millions of revenue now and then out of the poor tobacco agriculturist and soak the amount into the various avenues where the great sausage grinder of govleaning toward her said: No v. go on, Mrs. institution of her own, or in an "annex" to speak with an effort. She said: "First carried off the honors in mathematics and | Sun. of all I want to give the farm to my sons. classics from her male competitors; was her Harry and James; just put that down." turn philanthropic she took charge of great But, said I, you can't do that, Mrs. Norton; charitable institutions, or the leadership in city missions, saved children, rescued wocidedly stronger than Lefore. No, the farm and sent the idle to the right about faceisn't yours. You have only a life interest what is there that she cannot do and has "This farm that I've run for going on forty-three years next spring isn't mine to (both in oil and water-colors), teaches, is a London. do what I please with it! Why not, Judge? clerk, a type-writer, a type-setter, an editor, I'd like to know what you mean?" Why, a marvellous producer of short stories (said by critics to be the most difficult art in the estate in all his property, and on your death world), a telegrapher, and as a yeller through children get the village houses. "And equal. Go where you will, there is woman, when I die John Norton is to have this lovely or plain, ready to cure, to chide, to house and farm whether I will or no?" guide, to aid, to instruct, to amuse, to rule, to lead, and point the way for halting man. "Then I ain't going to die," said the old And she has done and become all this, while woman, in a clear and decidedly ringing, a few of her sex have been passing resoluhealthful voice. And so saying she threw tions about her inability without the ballot. her feet over the front of the bed, sat up, Perhaps it is a perception of this fact that has lately modified these resolutions; it is straightened up her gaunt form, walked not so much now for the sake of women as across the room and sat down in a chair befor the sake of men that women need the fore the fire. The doctor and I came home. ballot. Men have made a bad mess of govdrinking saloons and standing armies .-

Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's M. gazine.

Labiche, the dramatist, has several grand-Comical Avowals. children. These young relatives of the It is probable that before proposals many dramatist live with him, and are not only have felt like the bashful boy who consulted very numerous but very noisy. When they his father in his difficulties. "Why, you p ayed soldier, 'hey were wont to "let themninny," answered the old gentleman, testiselves out," as the phrase is, and made such ly, "what do you suppose I did when I mara clamor that the nerves of the invalid were ried your mother?" This was a poser to the nearly shattered. But the author of so many would-be swain, but after a moment of anxing nio s stage tricks was not to be routed ious reflection he slowly r joined:-"Oh, by a parcel of children, and he soon thought you married mother, but I've got to marry a of a way of securing the silence that "like strange girl." a poultice comes to heal the blows of sound."

Had he been as religious as Deacon Rey-What are you doing there?" he asked noid Marvin, of Pleasant Valley, Conn., he might have followed his example. The deacon, having met a blithe lass who pleased "Playing soldier? Why, children, that his fancy, rode to her home, and, seeing her isn't the right way at all. Not at all! That's washing dishes at an open window, rethe old fastioned way in which they used to marked: "Becky, the Lord has sent me to play when I was a boy; but now everything marry you." Becky, wiping her hands, reis changed. War isn't carried on like that." turned simply; "The Lord's will be done," and they at once journeyed to the church. And they opened their eyes very wide in Becky's parents, however, were hardly pleased with that style of arranging mat-Without moving a muscle Labiche went

> posted this notice on the church door: Reynold Marvin and Becky Lee
> Do intend to marry;
> And, through her dad opposed be,
> They can no longer tarry.

An enterprising groom in Iowa, not able to secure the consent of his love's farmer were driving them out made his way to the nearest justice of the peace, where he was joined in wedlock to his fair prize.

In England a handsome young officer, being assured by her that no one in the room would reject him, "Will you take me?" he asked. "With pleasure," she answered.

noiseless patrols. They hide behind heavy Does anyone wish to imitate this style of pieces of furniture to watch a suppositious proposal in writing? It was from Lord foe. A new delight has been added to their Strangford to Miss Beaufort:-"I was numbered and "on sight" among other lives, and these noisy infarts are ready to thinking the other day about a communicahug their aged grandparent for having tion from the Emperor Akbar to the King of Portugal, which contained a request for copies of the holy books of the Christians, and in which the following sentence occur-- In the world of humanity, which is the mirror and reflection of the world of God, there is nothing equal to love or comparable to human affection.' For many years I have the first person."

A girl informed her bashful lover of her wonderful improvement in cookery, saying she could make a splendid cake now, and upon his asking her favorite she replied:-One made of flour and sugar, with lots of raisins, currants and citron; all beat, fully frosted." "That's a wedding cake," he said. "I meant wedding," she replied, and bliss and babies were the result.

> "I'll have thee if thou wilt," And he wilted and she wilted. Chicago Herald.

Closed with the Police Lock.

"Found open-door of store No .treet; closed with the police lock," is an every day entry on the morning returns sent to police headquarters.

"Is it some kind of a padlock?" asked a reporter of Superintendent Murray.

The superintendent laughed. "No," he said, "it is not a lock at all; it is a beard. When a policeman finds a door unlocked he nails a cleat on the floor inside, cuts apiece of board long enough to drop in under the handle when he pulls it shut, and the door s effectually barred. You would need a battering ram to open it. How the owner gets in next day is his lookout. That is the police lock."

Having made the place safe the officer reorts what he has done at the station house. If the sergeant is on his long tour and feels cross he lays back till the small hours of the morning when the store keeper is in his soundest sleep in Harlem and Morrisania, and then telegraphs to the station nearest : his home to send him down forthwith. When he comes down, blowing like a porpoise, thinking that the store has been burned up or cleaned out by thieves, he is told to go and lock his door. Once a sergeant of that kind met his match in a Harlem tobacconist. He sent word down from his sleep?" house in answer to the message. "Just

He had been there before. When the Coney Island season begins and spry clerks are in a hurry to get away with their girls, safe doors are sometimes found open at night in down town stores. without female physicians; if she desired to The gas light burning at the safe so that the dences in Austin, and was received by the lady policeman may see it from the outside be- of the house. now spends a good portion of its time in trays them. If it does not burn the storenovels; if she chose to be an astronomer, warm, too, the bank watchman "just steps (with no objection from anybody but the alarm. That was the last drink that watchold-fogy family physician), and either made man ever took. He swore off then and there the value of twenty-five cents—that will and silk underwear count more in her bills conspicuous the learning of the age in an as the condition of his being given another chance and he kept the pledge. -New York

A Large City.

If any one were to walk one way through all the streets of London, he would be men, fed the hungry, clothed the naked, obliged to go a distance of 2,600 miles, or as far as it is across the American continent from New York to San Francisco. This not done? She drives a stage, plays the will give an idea of what would have to be violin, sews, sings, dances, acts, paints done in order to see even the greater part of

our rambles through its streets, we shall not be struck so much by its splendid and imposing appearance as by its immensity. the telephone probably will never have an Go where we may, there seems to be no end to the town. It is fourteen miles one way and eight miles the other, and contains a population of nearly 4,000,000 neo p'e, which is greater, indeed, than that of. Switzerland, or the kingdoms of Denmark and Greece combined. We are told on good authority that there are more Scotchmen in London than in Edinburg, more Irishmen than in Dublin, and more Jews than in Palestine, with foreigners from all parts of the world, including a great number of Americans. Yet there are so many erning the world; they have filled it with Englishmen in London, that one is not likely to notice the presence of these people

of other nations. This vast body of citizens, some so rich that they never can count their money, and some so poor that they never have any to count, eat every year 400,000 oxen, 1,500. 000 sheep, 8,000,000 chickens and game birds, not to speak of calves, hogs and different kinds of fish. They consume 500, 000.000 oysters, which, although it seem like a large number, would only give, it equally divided among all the people, one yster every third day to each person. There are 300,000 servants in London. enough people to make a large city; but a this gives only one servant to each dozen citizens, it is quite evident that a great many of the people must wait on themselves Things are very unequally divided in Lon don, and I have no doubt that instead of there being one servant to twelve persons some of the rich lords and ladies hav

Gold Fields.

welve servants apiece. -St. Nicholas.

that pan out richly, are not so abundant a ters, and therefore the dauntless deacon in the early California days, but those wh write to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, will by return mail, receive free, full information about work which they can do and live a home, wherever they are located, that wil pay them from \$5 to \$25 a day and upwards Either sex; young or old. Capital not required; you are started in business free. Those "That's the way to make war now, and father, turned a herd of cattle into his who start at once are absolutely sure of snug

VARIETIES.

Two LITTLE STORIES .- At the Stewart exdancing with a lady, mourned his celibacy; week a young gentieman's attention was unbounded admiration. He didn't like it as weil as she did-didn't like it at all, in fact, and expressed his disapprobation in audible terms. His companion was abashed. "Why," she exclaimed, "it's a Murilio!" The young gentleman was disconcerted for a second, but instantly recovered his presence of mind and snubbed his mentor with: "Well, really, I saw so much of that sort of thing when I was abroad that I got tired and sick of it!" In which connection a friend, who was living in Dresden a few years ago, tells me this anecdote: "I was sitting alone in the gallery one day, gazing at the Sistine Madonna, when two or three American women entered felt and known this, though I never said it the room. 'Well,' exclaimed one of them, till to-day to anyone. When you next write | who had never seen the famous painting beplease give me the possessive pronoun of fore, 'I must say I'm disappointed. After all I'd heard about it I expected to see something showier than that!' Her friend was cast down for a moment, but presently plucked up heart enough to say, apologetically; But you forgot how old it is. Considering how long ago it was painted, I think it's

> THAT we depend upon all our senses for our general impressions may easily be ascertained by attempting to dispense with the aid of one or more of them. A short-sighted, deaf gentleman thus re ords his impressions of a solo played upon a bass viol at a recent English concert:

> The professor then carried upon the plat ly with a long comb.

The spectators seemed delighted at this display of scientific affection. The beetle was apparently quite unmoved.

Then the professor gave a capital imitation of a drunken man and a lamp-post. He swayed rapidly up and down, clutching at all points. metimes his fingers quivered passionately upon one spot,like an ill-tempered man struggling with an obstinate pair of braces. Som times he rested momentarily, as one rests after a contest with a stiff white tie. Finally, he gave a last convulsive tickle to

the huge beetle, picked himself up from the lamp-post and carried away the unresisting insect. The audience applauded vigorously.

MOTHER-"Tommy, how are you coming on at school?" Tommy-" First rate, ma."

" Mention the names of some of the domes tic animals."

"The horse, the dog, the pig."

"Mention some more, Tommy." "The goose, the hen and the duck." "Yet. I was thinking of four-legged ani-

mais. What animal is that which lives mostly in the house, but which often makes a dreadful noise so that the people cannot

"Four-legged animal?" " Yes." " Don't let people sleep?"

" Yes."

Tommy, triumphartly-" The piano."

A LECTURE ON ECONOMY .- A stupid look-

" What do you want?"

" Please'm give me a dime to buy a glass of bread, 'cuse me, I mean a loaf of beer." "I havn't got any money."

" Haven't go, any money? Then, madam evidently living beyond your means. Econupholster the dark clouds of the horizon of his desparing soul with a silver-plate lining, and fill his stomach with bock beer. Good day, fair lady."

EDWARD Everett used to tell a story about himself. He was once traveling in Essex County, Massachusetts, before the days of railroads. He was traveling in a crowded stage, which seemed too full for even the traditional "one more," when a school-girl came out of a house and wished to get in. They made room for her, Mr. Everett offering his knee for her to sit upon. She had sat ome time upon that primitive seat, when Mr. Everett at last thought she might like to know upon whose distinguished knee she had the honor of sitting. He said: "Perhaps you would like to know upon whose knee you are sitting." She said she should. He said: My name is Edward Everett." "Do tell," she replied, "be you a sailor man?" He said that was the last time he undertook to get a

OLD GENTLEMAN-This watch looks ali right; is it a good timekeeper? Pickpocket-Excellent! and I'll let you have it for \$10.

O. G. (suspiciously)-That is rather lo a gold watch.

P.-Yes, it is, and I wouldn't part with it at any price, only I need the money very badly. O. G .- Well, here are your \$10.

P .- Thanks! Now, old man, do you know what mythological hero you resemble? O. G .- I do not.

P .- Why, Jason; because you've got the rolden fleece. THE REFEREE .- "When does a woman begin

to grow old?" was lately asked in an assembly of French women. "With the first gray hair," suggested one of the ladies. "When the ceases to inspire love," said another. The decision was finally left to a charming white haired matron of some seventy years who at once replied: "What do I know about it? You must ask an old woman to answer you such a question."

by the report that in the State Masonic Orphans' Home in that city one fourth of the children were sick with measles, and that every girl in the home had them. It was true, but not alarming, owing to the fact that in the \$40,000 home there are but four children, three boys and one girl, and that the girl did really have the measles.

CHICAGO was recently somewhat startled

SCENE-Highland hotel. Landlord to trav eler-We are very much troubled with rats here. Do you know a good remedy? Traveler -Well, if you do with them what you hav just done with me-charge them sixpence for ome bread-and-cheese-I will warrant they will not come back again.

Miss B.—Why is it, Mr. A., that whenever you refer to a Boston friend, you invariably use the word fellow? New Yorker—Oh, because he belongs around the Hub, of course.

BADY Skin and Scalp preserved and beauticated by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B

0 BE

7

hibition at the American Art Galleries last week a young gentieman's attention was called to a certain painting for which the A Splendid Sewing Machine with All the Attachments at One-Quarter the Usual Price! 0 arm

.00 The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 and throw in a Year's Subform a gigantic beetle, attached to the end of a sort of lamp post. He leaned over and fondly embraced it, tickling its back violently with a long comb.

In a goove represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 and throw in a Year's Subscription to the Farmer. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agents' and dealers' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering from us. A full set of attachments included with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and the money will be refunded.

GIBBONS BROTHERS.

Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Chaft.

The most wonderful flight on record was when the chimney flue.

From the Old Farmers' Almanac: "Now s the time to plant spring poets." What is that which is quite useless, but without which a coach cannot run?- Noise.

"What can possibly go faster than light-ning?" "A five-dollar bill after it is once broken, my son."

"How are you? Lovely weather we are having." "I thought it was, until I was told about it for the twentieth time." There are two things which a man is bound to take on faith—his wife's private opinion of him and what sausages are made of. Naomi, the daughter of Enoch, declared

Naomi, the daughter of Enough, who was that she would not marry any one who was band until she was 580 years old.

"I am sure to get a share of the old man's property," said the hopeful son-in-law of a farmer, who was on his death-bed. And he farmer, who was on his death-bed. And he got a plow-share.

"And he got a plow-share.

"8.45 D m
Accommodation *5,00 a m
Atlanue & Pacific Exp. \$6.10 a m
St. 45 D m
St.

"What can be worse," said an exasperated husband in the middle of the night, "than a "teething baby?" "You are, John, when you have the toothache," responded his wife.

A Florida end man knows the difference between 'Admiral Farragut and Senator Jonest He says that one was lashed to the mast, while the other is mashed to the last.

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R'g.

The Soo-Mackinaw Short Line
Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Father—I congratulate you, Bertha; I have just arranged for your betrothal. Bertha-To whom, papa? Father—Hush, child, how can you be so inquisitive? It is as yet a business secret.

Your Cook—And please, 7 16 8 15 7 35 7 43

ma'am, how shail I cook the clams? Mistress
—Why, how have you cooked them in other
places? New Cook—Sure, I allus made iyster
soup wid 'em."

According to the latest slang, a woman is an edition de lure when the lining of her wrap than her costumes.

Bobby was inspecting the new baby for the first time, and his dictum was as follows: "I s'pose it's nice 'nough, what there is of it," he said, without enthusiasm, "but I'm sorry it ain't a parrot."

Gotham Matron-Why, Lydia, didn't you go to the cooking school, as you intended? Lydia—Yes, ma, but there was no session; the lecturess is sick. G. M.—I am very sorry; what is the matter? Lydia—Dyspepsia. A Bay City grocer put a jar of damp snuff

on his stove to dry, and pretty soon there was an explosion which sent pieces of the stove in all directions. This, we believe, is the first time a stove has ever been known to "She's as ugly as a mud wall." "She

"She's as ugly as a mud wall." "She isn't a beauty, that's true." "Has she got any money?" "Not a cent." "Then what the dooce is he going to marry her for?" "For love, I suppose." "Gad! That is a crazy notion, isn't it?" A young man and his wife went house-hunting last week. "We want a flat," said the husband to the first landlord he encoun tered. "All right; I have flats to rent. How

many are there of you?', asked the landlord. "Just two flats," was the serene answer. "What a funny little car," said a Boston young lady who is visiting here to a friend as the driver rang for the fare. "Yes her friend, "it is called a bob-tail car." tail!' exclaimed the Boston one, with fine ex-thusiasm. "O, how Darwinian!"

Herr Krupp, the great German gunmaker talks of visiting America. If he expects to remain for any length of time on the Atlantic coast and has any knowledge of the mosquito of New Jersey, he will see the necessity of bringing with him the very largest cannon he has in his shop.

Clara—Can it be, Dolly, that you are to marry Mr. Smith, after saying to me so repeatedly that you could not endure him? Dolly—The truth is, Clara, dear, that until I heard that his aunt had died, leaving him a truth of the country ortune, I was deceived in my own feelings

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



MICHIGAN CENTRAL

Depot foot of Third street. Ticket offices, of Woodward avenue, corner of Jefferson avenue, Merrill block, and at depot. All trains arrive and depart on Central Standard time.

Chicago Trains. Leave, going west. "What can possibly go faster than lightning?" "A five-doilar bill after it is once
broken, my son."

One more fond expression!—"My dear
wife!" as the man said when he looked at the
last milliner's bill.

New York Limit'd Exp. \$1.30 p m
Mail, via Main & Air line \$7.36 a m
Day Express "910 a m
Kal. & 3 Rivers Accom *400 p m
Evening Express \$8.00 p m
Pacific Express \$8.00 p m \$19.45 p m *5.30 p m *6 45 p m *11 45 a m \$7.30 a m \$6.00 a m GRAND RAPIDS TRAINS.

why is a woman deformed when she is mending her stockings?—Because her hands are where her feet ought to be.

Night Express...... \$9.15 p m **

SAGINAW AND BAY CITY TRAINS.

Bay City and Saginaw. **8.35 a m **

**Mack'aw & Marq'tte Ex. **5.40 p m **

Night Express..... *11.00 p m **

TOLEDO TRAINS.
Scuthern Express... \$8.25 a m
St. L. Cim, Clev. & Col's \$2.55 p m
Grosse Isle Accomoda'n \$4.40 p m
Gincinnati Express... \$7.20 p m
Pacific Express... \$9.00 p m Canada Division Buffalo and To-ronto Trains. Leave, going east. from east.

CHAS. A. WARREN. O. W RUGGLES,
City P. &.T. Agt,
June 1, 1887. Detroit. Gen'l P. & T. Agt.,
Chicago, Ih.

Time Table.
In effect May 1
Le've Arr'e +A. M. P. M.
.... Detroit 11 10 ... St. Ignace 1 Newberry ... 6 27 ... Dollarville ... 6 14 ... McMillan ... 6 00 Seney
Walsh
Reedsbore
Munising
Au Train
Rock River Sand River ...

Marquette ...

ve Arr. Marquette
L've
Marquette
Eagle Mill
Negaunee 2.
Ishpeming
Stoneville
Clarksburgh
Humboldt
Republic
Champion
Michigamme
Three Lakes
L'Anse

3 24 . Three Lakes . 11 25 . 4 12 . L'Anse. . 10 30 . 4 26 . Baraga . 10 15 . 5 35 . Houghton 3 . 9 16 . 5 55 . Hancock . 8 46 . 6 34 . Calumet . *8 06 P. M. P. M. . A. M. P. M. P. M.

CONNECTIONS—[1] Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The steamers leave St. Ignace Wonday and Wednesday mornings and Thursday and Saturday night [1] with boats for Saul, Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. [2] with C. & N. R'y. [3] with Mineral Range R'y.

Central Standard time. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. A. WATSON, E. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Th't Ag Lake Shore & Mich. Southern H'v.

Trains run on Central Standard Time. The 5:25 p m train will as ive, and the 2:45 p m train depart from the Third street depot. Other trains will arrive and depart from the Brush street depot. The 2:45 p m train leaved daily; all others daily except Sunday. Up-town ticket office No. 66 Woodward Ave. cor. Jefferson, Merrill block.

Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwauken

Depot foot of Brush Street. Trains run by Central Standard Time. In effect May 1st, 1887.

Depart. Arrive.

Morning Express. 6:50 a m 12:00 n m 4:59 p m

Through Mail. 10:20 a m 4:59 p m 94:50 p m 94:50 p m 94:50 p m 10:00 p m 94:50 p m 10:00 p m 94:50 p m 10:00 p m * Daily, Sundays excepted. † Daily. 2 Saturdays excepted.

Trains lea ing Detroit at 6:50 a m, 4:30 and 8:00 p m connect at Durand with trains on Chicago & Grand Trunk R'y for the east and west. Night Express has a Wagner Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.

The Steamboat Express will connect at Grand Haven with the company's steamer City of Milwaukee, arriving at Milwaukee at 6:00 a.m. Sleeping car bertha can be secured at G. T. R. Ticket Office, Corner Woodward and Jeffersom Avenues, and at Depot foot of Brush Street.

W. J. SPICER,
General Manager,
City P. & T. Agent,
Detroit

Grand Trunk Railway.

Leave. Depot Foot of Brush Street. Arrive

*8:00 a. m... Toronto, Mont. and east. \$9:45 a. m.

*19:00 m... Port Huron. *8:00 p. m.

*4:20 p. m... Port Huron Express. *6:10 p. m.

11:00 p. m... Toronto and Mont. Ex... *9:00 p. m.

10:00 a. m... Sunday only to Mt. Cl'm's 5:25 p. m. GREAT WESTERN DIVISION.

\$6:25 a. m. Atlantic Express... \$8:25 a. m., \$12:06 m. Fast Express... \$1:45 p. m., Pacific Express... \$1:55 p. m. *5:50 p. m. London Accommodation... *5:50 p. m. \$12:00 mid-New York & Boston Ex'p

night(Limiteu)..... \$Daily. *Except Sunday. WM. ROBINSON, Mich. & Southw'n Pass. Ag't, Detroit, Mich.

ili a " busals kind of ridicule of iration of she would 'raound, le and call als! Dew londay, to vednesday,

'n' Satur-n' done.'" rsaparilla, blood, has eumatism d aches of nat Hood's

(Continued from First Page.)

casual glance, that the comparison of profits between farming and other occupations was against farming as the difference between twenty-five per cent and thirty-three per cent upon the capital employed. While I admit that there is a difference in the direction indicated in mere dollars and cents, I nevertheless argue that the difference is not so great as the figures show, in point of the actual comparative benefits derived.

I have remarked that there are sources of profit, and of material, vital benefit to the prudent, thrifty and enterprising farmer, which do not appear here, nor in any official returns or estimates that we get; and those profits and benefits are by no means inconsiderable. The refuse from kitchen and orchard and garden and bin and barn fatten many a nice porker and chicken. The stubble lands from which the wheat, the oats and the barley have been cut, help to make mutton of a few sheep that may be getting too old to pass through the shears any longer with profit. Every year the careful farmer rears a colt or two, or some other stock upon that which costs him nothing but the trouble of taking care of it, and upon food which the wasteful man reckons only as a garbage or waste from the selling crops. The meadow lands, after the season's mowing, if they do not yield a crop of clover seed, or seed of other grass, are rich romping grounds for the youngster brutes of the farm, or even make fine change of pasture for the cows in the latter months of the season. Even during the winter, the coarser products of the farm which do not get to market directly, or bring cash of themselves, as the chaff, the straw, the refuse apples and potatoes, are continually being converted into the bones and muscles of animals, and help largely to carry through the young stock. From unreckoned and almost unseen sources such as these, which do not find mention in the statistics, and of which so little is often thought, the careful farmer realizes a solid and continuous re turn, and adds largely to the sum of his substantial wealth. But greatest of all these unreckoned be-

nefits derived by the farmer from his farm, is that almost untraceable and yet vital one. the farmer's living-that largest indispens able portion of the sustenance for his family and himself which is constantly derived from the farm without any cash expenditure, and which would yet consume a very large amount of cish were he obliged to purchase it in the markets like the town's people. Taking all of these uncalculable benefits into consideration on the side of the farmer, the difference which appears as against him upon the face of the estimates is very materially reduced. I am soundly convinced that the difference, if any there be, is less than the majority of people are prone to believe.

Many persons, notably young people, are

apt to judge the degrees of a man's prosperity by the amount of money which he handles from day to day; or the profits of a given avocation by the same criterion of visible cash. There is no criterion of judgment so utterly baseless and unreliable. The money which a retailer or a commission man handles in a day or week, affords no standard by which to judge his profits or even his income. The bulk of the values which he handles is not his at all in any sense of profit or of income, but only a small margin. Many men who make millions every year, handle but very little money. The retailer who seems to the Miss at the counter, to be handling so much (so much to her eyes) and to be so rich, has to handle and re-handle ten thousand dollars worth of stuff to get one thousand, while the farmer or the professional man, whose pocketbook she sees only occasionally, owns exactly one hundred cents of every dollar that he handles. Furthermore, while the capital of the merchant or the manufacturer is in a form where fire or flood may consume or sweep it to destruction in an hour; the capital of the farmer is in indestructable lands. Ever the professional man, who can boast that he carries his capital in his mind, and that neither thieves, nor fire nor flood can despoil him of it, is still not so safe as the farmer who owns his farm; for sickness may prostrate the man of intellectual pur suits, but the increase of the farmer's fields abides through sickness and health, through the night and the day.

Of course these excellent benefits of which I speak last, come in their fullness only to the farmer who owns his farm and is out of debt. No farmer is independent while in debt. Debt is the heartless task master who will drive him a slave through life, and lash him at last to the sepulchre or a slave. Shun it, O young farmer, as you would the pestilence. Hear, then, the sum of the whole matter. Taking into consideration all of the advantages of the farm which I have mentioned. I believe that the difference in the percentage of profits which mere figures show between farming and other avocations, is more than over-balanced by the blessings of an investment where the elements cannot destroy it, of a home which is the owner's castle, and that surety of living and sustenance which no financial crisis nor ordinary calamity can defeat. The element of certainty enters into all of its affairs, as it does not into those of other avocations. Even the cash profits afford a sure increase; and when we add to these the peaceful and sure advantages which follow as I have described, the avocation of the intelligent farmer becomes the prince of employments, worthy to be followed by the sturdy yeomanry of the grandest and freest nation upon earth.

If by "per cent of profit" is signified the sum total of the blessings and benefits reserived and realized, then no other occupation in the world can rank as the equal of agriculture; for its income of peace and security, of health and strength, of home delight and of genuine independence, are worth more than "cent per cent," richer than the gold of the treasury, unpurchasable as a pure heart.

There are no homes so sweet as the farm homes; there is no life so true or so natural as the farm life; and had I thousand years to live, every year should be given to the

Beterinary Department

Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, is columns Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full man and address will be necessary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure correct treatment. No questions answered profession of the professional subsets accompanied by a fee of Conducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St. oit, Mich.

A Good Example for Others to Follow

Mr. Fred. Hood, of Iowa, writes the fol

lowing letter: WATERLOO, Iowa, May 30, 1883.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In reply to a former inquiry as to what ailed my horses' tails you wished me to re-port the progress of your treatment. The tails seem to be all right or nearly so; one is slightly kinked yet at the tip end the other seems to be all right minus one-half its natural hair. Would also say thanks for FRED. HOOD. your good advice.

That our subscribers may better under stand our meaning we republish the original letter, with our reply.

PILARE MALUM IN HORSES. WATERLOO, IOWA, April 4, 1887.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a couple of horses that the hair in

heir tails seems to be rotten, kinks up simi lar to curled hair, breaks and pulls out with the brush so that their tails are almost spoiled; there are five other horses in the omething wrong with one about ten days before the other; one is a mare, the other a gelding. Their stable is clean and dry and orses in good condition. Enclosed find a horses in good common, sample of hair from both tails.

FRED. HOOD.

Answer.-The two specimens of hair taken from the tails of your horses were duly received, and carefully examined. The cause of the crisp and brittle condition of the hair is due to lack of nutrition, evident y caused by chronic inflammation of the air follicles or bulbs of the hair. Treatment.-Wash the skin clean with castile oap and water; rub dry with a cloth and apply the following solution once a day for week, using a soft sponge for the purpose Hyposulphite soda, four ounces; dissolve i gallon rain water. Give internally nux vomica, puly., one ounce; sulphate iron. pulv., two ounces; Gentian root, pulv., four unces, Fænugreek seed, pulv., one ounce mix and divide into twenty-four powders give one powder night and morning in the feed, or on the tongue. Report progress in two weeks, that we may know how the cases are progressing and advise you accordingly.

Such a course would stimulate interest in this department. Farmers, you can make this column a medium of instruction if you will. 'Care should be taken in describing symptoms that will aid us in making a satsfactory diagnosis. A subscriber writes us. "I have a horse lame in off front leg, some imes I think it is in the shoulder, and some times in the foot. Can you tell me what ails him." It would be no difficult task for him to say: He lifts his foot clear, or drags it on the ground; carries the limb straight forward, or gives it a lifting and outward swing; as simple as these appear to be they are positive diagnostic symptoms. Also report result of treatment prescribed, so we and others may know whether it has proved beneficial.

Stumbling Horses.

Cassopolis, Mich., May 31, 1887.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a five year old horse that stumble then driven to carriage on the road. He is sound and travels well when driven on a fast trot, but when jogging or walking, at at times appears to strike or stub point of forward toes on the ground, causing him to pitch a little forward. His foot is not feet are perfectly healthy. I think he stands a little too straight on his ankles. He has never been shod much, and stumbles about s much when shoes are off as when on. you can give me directions how to shoe him o as to prevent stumbling they will be greatly appreciated.

Answer. - The cause or causes of stum bling in the horse are supposed to be due to aiteration or malformation, of one or more of the several structures making up the anatomy of the front legs of the animal, sually of an obscure character. Lesion from hurt or injury in any part of the legs, causing unnatural action, may cause stum bling, more particularly when above the hoof. Increased speed gives the muscles greater power in raising the feet from the ground, thus temporarily preventing the stumbling. The evil may in some cases be emedied by an observing shoer. No one form of shoe will answer for all stumbling orses. The shoeing should be done at one shop, giving the smith an opportunity of making such alteration in the next set as may be indicated by the wear of the set renove l. Occasionally the evilis remedied in this manner.

The Operation of Tenotomy for Crooked Foot in a Young Colt.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer ..

I come again to you for advice, this time for a colt, four days old, that walks on the fetlock joint, the feet being bent back and up. I can, with some force, fetch them forward to their proper place; but they will, when loosened, go back again I have tried splints, but they make his joints swell. I thought of using plaster of Paris, but will now wait your advice. The colt is a Clydesdale, and is smart and all ight excepting the forward feet. Pleas answer and oblige. A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- In forcing the foot forwards the tension upon the tendon will be too great, causing excessive inflammation of the surrounding tissues, resulting in complete failure. We would advise you to call a veterinary surgeon (if the colt is of sufficient value) to perform the operation of tenotomy, or dividing the tendon, (flop operation.) The foot then can be brought straight without force, and retained in place by proper bandages, stiffened by strips of sole leather. If not too late, this operation, properly performed and dressed, will probably prove successful.

Anonymous.

We have received this week two anonymous communications asking veterinary advice through the columns of the FARMER. farm, and every day I would try and make If the writers are subscripers, and will send the farm a little better. Yes, farm- us their full names and addresses that we does pay a larger per cent on may know them to be entitled to such ademployed than do other vice, we will answer their questions in the succeeding number of the FARMER.

The veterinary profession is a profession that is only in its infancy, and one that has

had a great many obstacles to encounter; but the onward progress of veterinary science during the past two decades has probably never been equaled in any other From a position of comparative obscurity

it has sprung into such importance that one of our most eminent scientists of the day has expressed his opinion that no university is complete without a chair of comparative pathology, and it may truly be said that no profession henceforward will offer more inducements to talented young men for its study than the veterinary, nor offer a greater path to professional eminence.

much depends on the student and practitioner, and if they never disgrace it, it will never disgrace them; but it is none the less true that the profession has been disgraced by men who pretend to know all about the horse and his diseases, when in reality they know very little, if anything, and would better be graced by the title beer-guzzler or whiskey-toper. This class of men have done more to disgrace the practice of veter inary medicine than can be told. Were I so disposed, I could mention certain parties who when called to see a patient will order 'a quart of the best whiskey you can find, and be sure you don't mix it." The owner may think himself lucky if the horse gets at most one-half of it, that is provided he needs it. For a long time the valuable live stock of our country was left to the tender mercies of uneducated men, with only a few educated veterinarians, and those were graduates from European colleges; but the dawn is breaking, and we now have three recognized veterinary schools on this side of the Atlantic, the New York Veterinary College, the Montreal Veterinary College, and the Ontario Veterinary College of To ronto, which school I am proud to claim as my alma mater. This college was established in 1862, under the control of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Toronto. In 1866 the government decided to grant diplomas to such as had studied a specified time and were able to pass a satisfactory examination. There were three graduates that year, and there has been a steady increase ever since till we now have more than five hundred graduates in successful practice in Canada and the United States. The session of 1883-4 there were one hundred and seventy-five students in attendance. the present session there are three hundred and sixty. So you can see with what favor the Ontario Veterinary College is meeting. The hardest thing a young veterinarian has to contend with is an uneducated public and the cheap horse-doctor. By the cheap horse doctor I mean one who never paid one dollar to educate himself, but has a cure-all for every disease known and some that are not known. To illustrate, I was call to attend a case that I diagnosed as volvulus, prognosis unfavorable. The owner thought I might be mistaken, so he called one of the above referred to, and after he had examined the case till he was satisfied, the owner asked him what he thought of it. He said it was a case of inflammation not in any particular part, but inflammation all over. inflammation of the flesh, not of the blood. Who would be satisfied with such a diagnosis? I was not, nor was the owner. One reason for a great many cases terminating fatally, that to the casual observer should not so terminate, is the fact that competen surgeons are not called until the stable foreman has exhausted his skill and tried the various remedies recommended by those around him, who do not know any more than himself, and by this time the patient, if not already in the agonies of death, is alnost incurable, and the chances of recovery very poor. The surgeon candidly tells them the case will prove fatal. The owner or groom insists that the surgeon was called upon the appearance of the first symptoms and then when death results the competence of the surgeon is questioned, and he is characterized as no good. Half of the people of this world consider themselves fully capable of prescribing for every ill flesh is heir to, and in proportion to the smallnes of their knowledge of other subjects, their own estimation of their ability as horse and cow doctors rises. Men who have no more idea of anatomy than a child has of legislation, and who would think physiology some new fangled remedy for the colic, are sur that by surveying a sick animal with one eye closed, they can locate its disease with out a single failure. When the domestic animal is taken sick the owner seems to bid adieu to since and intelligence, and place his trust in some quack, the more ignoran the better, one reason for so doing the owner claims is, he was afraid if he called professional he would charge him a few dollars, and he thinks by calling the cheap horse doctor, he would get out with very little expense. In a great many in-

ing his business. The present is an age of deception, and things are not what they seem to be. De ception is running rampant all over the country, and every trade and profession is mpregnated with its seeds, and every society has a thin veneering overlying it, even to the upper crust; the straight jacket of fashion is laced so tight that an honest neart can scarcely find room to breathe in it. Side by side we find honest effort and the worst of trickery. Worst of all comes the quack of the medical profession, the greatest curse on earth, who finds in every poisonous weed that grows, a cure for all the disease flesh is heir to, and more still for many imaginary ailments. Too frequently this treatment ends in an untimely grave for some one's husband, father, mother, child or relative. I will illustrate this by a case that transpired within a few miles of this place. A child was taken sick, and the father called upon one of his neighbors to treat it. The neighbor is one of those cheap herse doctors. He saw the child two or three times and it died; the father said he thought if he could have seen it once more he would have saved it. Why is it the laws of our State are so loose that they allow such

stances if the patient does not die, and he

thus both lose the price of the horse and

the cost of treatment, he has to call a vet

erinary, after the other party has given up

the case, and then if he does not save the

patient, he is censured as not understand-

THE VETERINARY PROFESSION. things? There should be some way of punishing such impostors.

It may be however the pretender styles himself a veterinary surgeon, and proceeds to kill the horse by the most improved methods, and consoles himself that it is only a horse. Granted that there is no comparison between the life of the horse and man, but at the same time the horse is man's most valuable and useful animal, and should receive care and attention second only to man; and no argument can excuse the ignorance of the cheeky usurper of the functions of the competent veterinary surgeon. This class of scourges frequently mistake colic for inflammation of the bowels and doctors with the affix M. D. have been known to take an eruption caused by a common acid, for the eruption of varioloid Legislation is fast firing M. D. quacks, and ft is to be hoped that actual cautery from the same source may soon cleanse veterinary practice from this practice from this pernicious element, bas and baggage. If the lawyer, the doctor The veterinary is a noble profession, and the druggist, and other professions have to show their eligibility, there is no reason why the same should not be required of practitioners of veterinary medicine.

Commercial.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, June 6, 1887. FLOUR .- The market remains quiet but steady, with a fair demand both from the ocal trade and for shipment. Quotations are as follows:

dichigan, stone process. chigan roller process... chigan patents.....

WHEAT .- During the week just passed wheat has not only held its own but shows a slight improvement in values. At the close, lowever there were few buyers, and the tonf the market showed perceptible signs of weakness. This can be accounted for on the round of improved crop conditions, especialin this State, from the timely rains, and he fear that the "corner" in Chicago might break at any time and leave them stranded t is hardly possible for prices to go higher nder present conditions, and if they only hold up for the next two weeks there will b little wheat left in this State to carry into the new crop year. Latest quotations were as folows: Spot-No. 1 white, 89c; No. 2 red. 90c; No. 3 red, 86c. Futures-No. 2 red June, 90c; July, 873/se; August, 861/2c. No. 1 white, June, 88; 7/8 August, 861/4c.

CORN .- Market firm but lower. No. 2 is quoted at 40c for spot; No. 3 sold at 39%c. OATS.-The market is firm and higher No. 2 white quoted at 33c, and No. 2 mixed at 30@30%c

BARLEY .- The market is lower. No. 2 tate is quoted at \$1 10@1 15 B cental. RYE.—Quoted at 50@52c \$ bu., with a quanarket.

FEED .- Bran quoted at \$13 00 per ton, coarse niddlings at \$12 75@13 75, and fine do at \$13 50@14 50 % ton.

BUTTER .- Receipts of fresh made have been large the past week, and even of good quality there has been more than sufficient for the demand. Prices have consequently declined, and it is difficult to get above 132 14c for dairy, while held over stock or lots of poor quality or bad flavor are practically unalable at the moment. For creamery 18@17c re the best offers.

1/2@11c for full cream New York, 91/2@101/20 for Michigan, and 81/29c for Ohio. EGGS.-Fresh command 13@13%c W doz. Receipts are light and the market firm.

CHRESE .- New cheese is offered freely at

APPLES .- Market firm at \$6 00 % bbl., FOREIGN FRUITS.-Lemons, Messinas,

box, \$3 50@4 00; oranges, Valencias, % case \$5 00@5 50; Messinas, \$8 box, \$3 50@3 75; cooanuts, \$2 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, \$2 bunch \$2@3; Pine apples & doz., \$1 50@2 75. Figs, 11@12c for layers, 12@14c for fancy. BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c 9 b.,

uality. HONEY .- Quoted at 82110 % b. for comb and 6@9c for extracted. Market very dull. BRANS .- Market firm with light offerings ity picked quoted at \$1 7521 80 \$ bu., and nnicked at 80c@\$1 25

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 6270 for common, and 14@15c for evaporated.

MAPLE SYRUP .- Per gallon can, 90c@\$1. MAPLE SUGAR.—Quoted at 9@91/2c per lb. The demand fair.

BALED HAY .- Market dull at \$6 50@7 50 ton for clover, \$11@12 for No. 1 timothy, and \$9210 for No 2. These prices are fo SALT.-Michigan, 75@80c per bbl. in car

ots; eastern, 85c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashon quarter sacks, 72c. POTATOES .- Market steady. Old quote: at 85@90c % bu, out of store and new South-

ern at \$6 00@6 50 \$9 bbl. The supply of both s limited and prices are firm. ONIONS .- Bermudas offered at \$1 50@1 60 bu. crate. New Southern quoted at \$3@

3 50 W bbl. POULTRY .- Market rules firm. Quoted as follows: Live, & B., roosters, 6c; hens, 8%c; turkeys, 10c; ducks, \$@81/2c; \$\pair, spring

chicks, 25@75c; pigeons, 25c; spring ducks,

HIDES.-Green city, 6c 9 b., country, 6%c; cured, 7%@8c; green calf, 8c; salted do. 9c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 50; bulls, stag and

grabby hides 1/2 off. STRAWBERRIES .- Choice Michigan carce, and held at \$2 25@2 50 \$9 16 ot case. Desirable berries were not offered very freely, and stands sold at \$8 00@8 50 for Wilsons and \$11@11 50 for Sharpless. Lots of soft stock on

TOMATOES .- Quiet at \$1 25@1 75 \$8 1/6 by box, and \$2 50@3 \$ bu.

·VEGETABLES.—Dealers quote prices collows: Per doz bunches, Canadian radishes, 15@17c; onions, 18@20c; pie plant, 20@25c Per doz, cucumbers, 60@65c. Per bu, spinach 20@25c; green peas \$1 50; string beans, \$1 75 @2. Per dozen bunches, parsley, 30@35c, asparagus, 55@60c. Per 2 bbl crate, cabbage, \$4 75@5 00. Per ½ bu box, wax beans, \$1 25 Per doz, summer squash, 50@75c; egg plant

PROVISIONS .- There is but little change to note in prices. Lard is a shade lower, as is mess beef; everything else unchanged. Quo-

Extra mess beef, per bbl HAY.—The following is a

sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton: Tuesday-7 loads: Two at \$18

Thursday-4 loads: One at \$12. Friday—23 loads: Thirteen at \$14; five at \$13; two at \$12 50; one at \$15, \$14 50 and \$10 50. Saturday—11 loads: Five at \$14; two at \$13 and \$11; one at \$16 and \$14 50. LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards, Saturday, June 4, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards numpered 548 head, against 776 last week. The receipts of Michigan cattle were the lightest of the season, and if it had not been for the receipts of cattle from the west, buyers would have been in a bad shape. As it was, sellers had no difficulty in obtaing strong last week's prices, and by nine o'clock the yards were cleared. The following were the clo

QUOTATIONS: cows, heifers and light st thin cows, heifers, stags and bulls

C Roe sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lo at \$4, and a good cow weighing 800 lbs at Haywood sold Sullivan & F 14 stockers as

878 ibs at \$3 40. 78 ibs at \$3 40.

Wyman sold H Robinson a mixed lot of 5 ead of coarse butchers' stock av 668 lbs at

teers av 1,161 ibs at \$4 40, and 2 av 1,110 lb Haywood sold McIntire 12 thin heifers av 50 lbs at \$3 40, and a thin cow weighing 920 bs at \$3.

C Roe sold Burt Spencer 14 good shipping

Newman sold Switzer & Ackley 7 stockers av 797 lbs at \$3 40, and a bull weighing 57 bs at \$2 75. C Roe sold John Robinson 3 good cows av 77 lbs at \$3 50, and a fair steer weighing 1,000

bs at \$3 80. Wyman sold Sullivan & Fa mixed lot of head of good butchers' stock av 915 lbs at \$4 and 2 stockers to Switzer & Ackley av 815 lbs

of 29 head of good butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$3 80, and a coarse cow weighing 940 lbs a C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 1

\$3 80; 2 bulls av 945 lbs at \$3, and one weigh ng 1,690 lbs at \$3 25. Sullivan & F sold Thompson 25 stockers av 775 lbs at \$3 50.

White sold Cross 4 thin cows av 922 lbs at \$3. Brown & Spencer sold Caplis 22 good butchers' steers and heifers av 943 lbs at \$4 25. C Roe sold Sullivan & F 10 stockers a 07 lbs at \$3. Wyman sold John Robinson 3 good cows av

The offerings of sheep numbered 776 head against 230 last week. The run of sheep is very light at present and the quality poor out buyers take them readily and the price aid are high for the quality. Newman sold Young 48 av 94 lbs at \$4 25.

White sold Young 98, part lambs, av 57 lb t \$3 95. Lovewell sold John Robinson 201, part lambs, av 59 lbs at \$3 70. Whittaker sold John Robinson 100 lambs ay

46 lbs at \$3 20.

Wyman sold John Robinson 28, part lambs av 61 lbs at \$3 50. McCall sold John Robinson 67, part lambs

The offerings of hogs numbered 236 head, against 507 last week. The demand for hogs was active, and the receipts were closed out at full iast week's rates.

Bordine sold Rauss 30 av 196 lbs at \$4 90. McCall sold Webb Bros 9 av 208 lbs at

C Roe sold Webb Bros 48 av 289 lbs at \$4 75. White sold Rauss 12 av 17s lbs at \$4 80. Palmer sold Webb Bros 81 av 182 lbs at \$4 85. Tait sold Webb Bros 17 av 304 lbs at \$4 75.

> King's Yards. Saturday, June 4, 1887.

CATTLE.

The market opened at these yards with 618 head of Michigan cattle on sale. Besides these there were eleven loads of western cat le received, the larger part of which wer consigned to consumers direct, there only being three loads that came into direct cometition on the market. Of course the r eipts affected the markets to some extent ut as the supply of Michigan cattle was no eavy, the only class that were affected wer the common grades, which sold a shade lower than last week. Good cattle were wanted and sold at last week's prices.

Beach sold Brooka 14 good butchers' teers av 1,017 lbs at \$4 10, and 4 good cows', v 1,092 lbs at \$3 25. Wreford & Beck sold S Fifeschman 15

nixed westerns av 700 lbs at \$3 40. nixed westerns av 700 lbs at \$3 40.

Astley sold Kammon a mixed lot of 11 head
of fair butchers' stock av 1,082 lbs at \$3 6),
und a coarse cow weighing 790 lbs at \$2 50.

Graham sold Marx 3 fair butchers' steers
y 200 lbs at \$3 85. w 980 lbs at \$3 85. Sheldon sold H Roe 3 thin cows av 803 lbs

Wreford & Beck sold Mary 10 mixed west

ers av 825 lbs at \$3 20 and 3 av 810 lbs at \$2 80.
Sheldon soid McGee a mixed lot of 3 head of coarse butchers stock av 882 lbs at \$3, and bulls to Rauss av 885 lbs at the same price Sprague sold J Wreford 7 good heifers av 37 lbs at \$8 90; a bull to Brooks weighing 96 lbs at \$3, and one weighing 920 lbs at \$2 75.

Webb sold J Wreford 2 fair heifers av 820 lbs at \$3 80, and one weighing 840 lbs at \$3 60 Plotts sold Reagan a mixed lot of 12 hea of fair butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$3 50 and 13 stockers to Sullivan & F av 762 lbs a

Irish sold Sullivan & F 14 good butchers steers av 1,100 lbs at \$4 35.
Edgar sold Sullivan & F 7 good shipping steers a 7 1,307 lbs at \$4 55 Webb sold Sullivan & F 8 stockers av 64 ich sold Brooka 10 stockers av 768 lbs a

Jenny sold Knoch 4 good butchers' steers av 1,060 lbs at \$4.25, and a mixed lot of 6 ead of fair butchers' stock to Marshick av 697 lbs at \$3 60.

Sprague sold Sullivan & F 7 stockers av 733 lbs at \$3. Beardslee sold Loosemore a mixed let of 12 ead of good butchers' stock av 819 lbs a \$3 75; 5 fair ones to McGee av 1,184 lbs at \$3 50, and 3 thin cows av 830 lbs at \$3. Allen sold Brooka 10 fair butchers' steers

av 934 lbs at \$3 80.

Jenny sold Heutter 3 good butchers' steers Jenny sold Heutter 3 good butchers' steers av 950 lbs at \$4 20. Standlick sold McGee a mixed lot of 5 head f coarse butchers' stock av 898 lbs at \$3. Maney sold Burt Spencer 3 good shipping steers av 1,340 lbs at \$4.

Culver sold Sullivan & F 8 good steers and cows av 1,185 lbs at \$4; 2 good cows to Brooka av 1,245 lbs at \$3 60, and 3 stockers av 336 lbs at \$3 25. Adams sold Orlong 4 good butchers' steer v 910 lbs at \$4 25. uv 910 lbs at \$4 26.

Estep sold H Roe 3 thin helfers av 610 lbs

t \$3 40; 10 good butchers' steers to Brooks

av 1,017 lbs at \$4; 2 fair cows av 1,055 lbs at

3 12%, and a stocker weighing 710 lbs at \$3 v 940 lbs at \$4 30, and a bull weighing 1,590 ngs sold Sullivan & F9 good butchers steers av 1,092 lbs at \$4 20.

Beach sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 8 head of thin butchers' stock av 775 lbs at

Wietzel sold McHugh 9 stockers av 770 lbs 72 lbs at \$3 75. Dewey sold Purdy 6 fair shipping steers as 1,145 lbs at \$4 15. Culver sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of

fair butchers' stock av 852 lbs at \$3 65. Wietzel sold Sullivan & F 7 stockers av 647 McHugh sold Stucker a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 944 lbs at \$3 40. SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep numbered 543 head paid high prices for the receipts, considering he quality.

Webb sold Morey 20 av 88 lbs at \$4 25. Bell sold Fero 57 av 88 lbs at \$4 10. Merritt sold Morey 71 av 80 lbs at \$4, and 18 nucks av 60 lbs at \$2 50.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



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M. C. HENLEY, Sole Mfr., 523 to 533 N. 16th St., Richmond, Indiana, U. S. When writing for catalogue mention this paper

Adams sold Morey 51 lambs av 51 lbs at | 285,353 bushels of wheat, the per capital

The offerings of hogs numbered 371 head. The demand for hogs was active and sellers closed out at an advance of 10@15 cents over the prices ruling at these yards last week.

Parks sold R S Webb 13 av 225 lbs at \$5. Ford sold Rauss 76 av 285 lbs at \$4 90. Beardslee sold Rauss 16 av 170 lbs at \$4 85. Webb sold Rauss 12 av 140 lbs at \$4 80. Manley sold Huyser 25 av 200 lbs at \$5. McHuch sold Range 31 av 179 lbs at \$5 Astley sold Rauss 36 av 176 lbs at \$4 Estep sold Rauss 19 av 205 lbs at \$5. Graham sold Rauss 19 av 202 lbs at \$4 90 Gordon sold Rauss 22 av 210 lbs at \$4 85.

Buttalo.

CATTLE .- Receipts, 6,002 against 4,543 the revious week. The market opened up on Monday with 105 car loads on sale. For good light butchers' cattle there was a fairly active lemand, but medium and heavy weight steers previous. A few extra steers sold at \$4 85@5 but they were for the local trade, and good 1,300@1,375 lb steers went at \$4 50@4 70; while light 1,050@1,150 lb fat butchers' steers sold at \$4 35@4 50. Common to good mixed butchers' stock sold at \$3 50@4 25; good stockers at \$3@3 75. Up to Saturday there were but few cattle offered, but the demand was very light and prices unchanged. On Saturday the market ruled quiet and steady closing at the

-Graded steers, weigh-1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers
weighing 1,200 to 1,350.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh,
weighing 1,100 to 1,301 ing
Light Butchers'—Steers averaging
850 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good
anality. quality..... Butchers' Stock-Inferior to com-3 75004 40 mon steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 6 25@3 85 Michigan stock cattle, common to

choice.... Michigan feeders, fair to choice..... Fat bulls, fair to extra. SHEEP.-Receipts 22,600, against 22,400 the SHEEP.—Receipts 22,600, against 22,400 the previous week. The offeringg of sheep on Monday consisted of 36 car loads. The market opened up active, but closed dull on unfavorable reports from New York. Culls and common sheep sold at \$3@3 50; fair to good 75 to 80 lb sheep. \$4@4 15; good to choice, \$5@90 lb, \$4 15@4 25; good, 95@105 lbs, \$4 25@4 30; 110 to 120 lbs, \$4 20@4 30; laubs, fair to choice, \$5@5 50. Prices declined 10 cents on Tuesday. There were 12 loads on sale Wednesday. The market ruled active and prices firm, closing with all sold.

ctive and prices firm, closing with all sold active and prices firm, closing with all sold The receipts were light on Thursday and Friday, and the market unchanged. On Saturday the demand was active and price. 1/@15 cents higher. Culls and common sheep sold at \$2 40@3 90; fair to good 75 to eep, \$4 10@435; good 90 lb. \$4 35@4 50: 95 to 100 lbs. \$4 49@4 50: 110 120 lbs, \$4 25@4 40; lambs, fair to extra, \$6

Hogs.-Receipts 35,985, against 30,585 the

ogs on sale Monday. The market opened with only a fair shipping demand, while local dealers bought freely. Prices ruled 5@ 10 cents lower than on Saturday. Yorkers, good to choice sold at \$4 85@4 90; fair do, \$4 70@4 80; medium weights, fair to choice, \$4 75@5; good to choice heavy, \$5@5 05; pig , \$4 35@4 50. There was nothing doing on Tuesday. There were 13 loads on sale Wednesday. The demand was active and the renogs were offered. The market was quiet and prices unchanged. On Saturday hogs ogs were offered. ere scarce and prices firm. Good to che 4 80. Medium weights, fair to choice, \$4 90@ 5; good to choice heavy, \$5@5 05; pigs, \$4 15 @4 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.—Receipts 32,678, against 42,261 last reek. Shipments 12,197. The cattle market pened up on Monday with 7,128 head on sale. Trading was active, all classes of buyers being free purchasers and prices advanced 5@10 cents over those of Saturday. Extra steers were quoted at \$4 50@4 90; choice to fancy. \$4 10@4 60; fair to choice, \$4@4 40; fair to good butchers' steers, \$3 80@4 30, and nferior to good cows, \$2@3 30. Prices were a shade higher again again on Tuesoay, and on Wednesday good to fancy grades sold 15@ 20 cents higher than on Saturday. There was another advance of 5@10 cents on Thurs. day, and on Friday prices ruled stronger. The market on Saturday ruled quiet and steady, and closed at the following

QUOTATIONS: to fancy shipping, 1,350 to Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400

mmon to good shipping, 1,050 to oor and medium steers, 960 to 1,100 Inferior to medium cows.... Poor to choice bulls... Stockers, 550 to 860... Feeders, 875 to 1,150 ... Hogs.-Receipts 90,797, against 102,147 last

reek. Shipments 23,573. nogs on Monday numbered 24,952. The ket opened up slow and closed weak at a decline of 5@10 cents from the prices of Saturday. Poor to prime light sold at \$4 45@4 80 inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$4 45@5 skips and culls, \$3 50@4 30. The marke opened strong at an advance of 10 cents of Thursday, but before the close 5 cents of the advance was lost. On Wednesday prices ad-vanced 5 cents and ruled steady on Thursday The market ruled strong on Friday and closed firm. On Saturday the demand for ogs was active and the market strong. to prime light sold at \$4 50@4 80; in kips and culls, \$3 25@4 40.

Countries That Buy Wheat. Germany, with a population of not less

han forty-five millions, grew but 82,000,000 bushels of the bread producing staple, or ess than two bushels per capita. The Germans consumed more than twice this The supply of sheep was light, and buyers amount of wheat, however, the balance being made up of importations from Russia or the United States and elsewhere. Wheat is not a German staple, other crops proving more profitable. Great Britain, with its thirty-five millions of population, raised 65-, on applic

product being about the same as that of Germany. As the population of Great Brit ain is much denser in proportion to territory than that of Germany, the imports of food articles in proportion to population are much greater-greater, in fact, than in any other European country. Naturally, when food has to be imported the best articles an sought after, and this makes Great Britain the greatest wheat-buying country in the world. 'All the surplus wheat of Australia and India and a goodly share of that of the United States is sold in British markets and paid for with the surplus manufacture should in a few years be able to supply British demand for wheat.

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